

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Address of Secretary of Agriculture Houston

At Public Land Convention, Salt Lake City, July 21

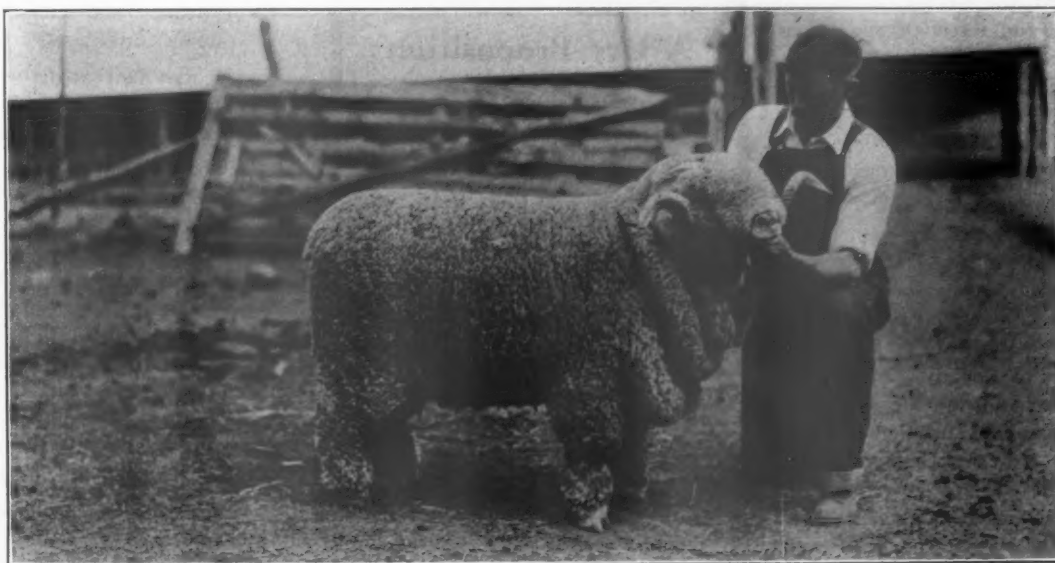
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is always a very great pleasure for me to meet the stockmen of the nation and many of you know that I have taken advantage of every opportunity to be with you. I am here on the last stage of my trip through the Southwest and West. This is the first time since 1916, with the exception of a visit to the cattlemen's convention, that I have been able to get away from Washington, and it occurred to me

people in that department, and fewer than 5,000 are in Washington. The other 20,000 are scattered through the United States.

The Forest Service has its headquarters in Washington but it has its district headquarters throughout the West. The Bureau of Markets has its offices throughout the West; also Animal Industry, Plant Industry with all its stations; the Office of Roads co-operating with your state highway

business, is actually settled in the West.

The Agriculture Department touches each community in the nation a great many times and in very intimate ways in a great number of directions; and so as head of the department I deem it my duty to visit the country as frequently as I can in order to understand at first hand the conditions and the problems. You cannot visit any part of this country once and think



One of John H. Seeley's Rams for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

that I ought to take advantage of the first opportunity to come out and meet the people as far as I could, hear what they had in their minds, and to see something more of the work of the Department of Agriculture.

Many people think of the Federal government as being located in Washington. That is true in a certain sense. It is not true in another sense. Take the Department of Agriculture, for instance; we have about 25,000

commissions.

But you may say that policies are settled in Washington. That is true, and it is not true. The policies with reference to the forests are, in large measure, inductions from the experiences and recommendations of the forestry officers here in the West conferring every day with stockmen and with others, and with advisory committees, and 90 per cent of the business, perhaps a larger per cent of the

you know it because it changes before you get back home. The nation develops so rapidly that scarcely any man can keep up with it. We gained twenty-four millions of peoples in fifteen years, and our banking resources in that time increased from ten billions to nineteen billions. I have had another very interesting experience. I discover that the man who has visited any part of the country at one season of the year has no sort of con-

ception of that section. He has got to visit it at many other seasons of the year to understand it, as you well know. A man who visits California, for instance, in the winter and spring would get no conception that it is hot and dry there, because Californians never talk much about that when they are away from home.

Now I am very much interested in the live stock situation of the nation as a whole. I am very much interested in the welfare of the live stock men in this section as well as in all other sections, and peculiarly so because the department, as you know, has the jurisdiction over the National Forests.

It is not my place to say what the policy of the nation should be with reference to the public domain outside of the National Forests. That is a matter that the people must ultimately settle and settle through their representatives in Congress, and the department that has immediate jurisdiction and to which bills would be referred is the Department of the Interior, and so naturally I touch upon the subject with some hesitation.

I think I need scarcely assure this group of intelligent men that I have no personal bias or personal interest in the matter. In the nature of things I shall not be in Washington very long. No other head of a department is there very long, considering the fact that this is a permanent problem for the nation. Nor has the Department of Agriculture itself any departmental bias or interest in the matter. It has the sole desire to see the best thing done for the mass of people in this section of the United States and therefore for the whole United States. I believe I may say that the Department of Agriculture tries to look at things on their merits. It is not a political department. Of the twenty odd thousand people in the department there are only four that are not selected for merit, the secretary, the two assistant secretaries, and the acting secretary; all the rest are in the classified service. They have no political or personal axe to grind.

Now, the judgment of that department, and I am not speaking merely my own views, is and has been since I have known it, that great areas of the present public domain will in the nature of things, unless great climatic changes take place, be most profitably used for the grazing of animals, and not for agricultural purposes other than grazing. I should go so far, if I might be rash enough, to say that there are many areas of land in this country today which are being used for other agricultural purposes primarily, for grains or whatever you please, as a result of successes in given years, that will prove in time to come to have been more suited for grazing as the foundational activity on them. I have visited sections of this country where the people have gone rather to extremes, I think, in plant-

A Dry Proposition

When the range is dry and your profits are reduced you can best meet your loss by using better rams. You can buy "better rams" at the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26, 27, 28 and 29. We invite you to attend whether you buy or not.

ing particular grains. In certain years, to use a current expression, they make a killing. For other years, perhaps one, two, three or four, it is hazardous, and when they lose they lose everything, and in talking with gentlemen in those sections I have said: If I were going to try to make a living in that section I should first have as much certainty of living as I could with live stock as the foundation, then I should be willing to take my chances as a speculation on other things and diversify as much as possible.

The main point I wish to make is, and I think I express the view of the department, that great areas of the present public domain will, without climatic changes of a fundamental nature that we cannot speculate on, probably serve the nation and the peo-

ple best if it is used primarily for grazing.

Now I know there are many people in some of the Western states that think if it were opened for general agricultural purposes, in some mysterious way they would have a great population, a great number of successful farmers, a great yield of agricultural products, and great revenues to the states. Now, that cannot happen unless it is clear that the agriculture will be profitable and produce things that you can get taxes from and will enable dense populations to flourish, and I do not believe that the conditions make that possible. The largest results to the state from any point of view will come from the best utilization of the land, and I have heard nothing that has convinced me that better results for the state and the nation can be secured than for the retention of those areas for grazing purposes, under intelligent regulation.

Now it may be that if the lands were given to the states, the states generally would adopt and enforce an intelligent system. I doubt if experience to date leads one to hold that view with great confidence, and my present impression is that a discussion of ceding the public domain to the states is purely academic and will not receive the support of the nation and of the Congress. At any rate, it is a very remote thing, and your problem is a pressing thing. You have enough difficulties as stockmen without any unnecessary difficulties. You are confronted now with serious difficulties from natural causes,—the drought—and anything that can be done to ease your problem ought to be done.

You know something, much better than I do, from intimate experience as to the course of regulation of the National Forests. I do not imagine that every man in this audience is satisfied with the handling of the National Forests. I don't suppose any member of the Forestry Service is satisfied with the handling of it, but I think on the whole the results have been good. We know that the number of animals taken care of has greatly increased;

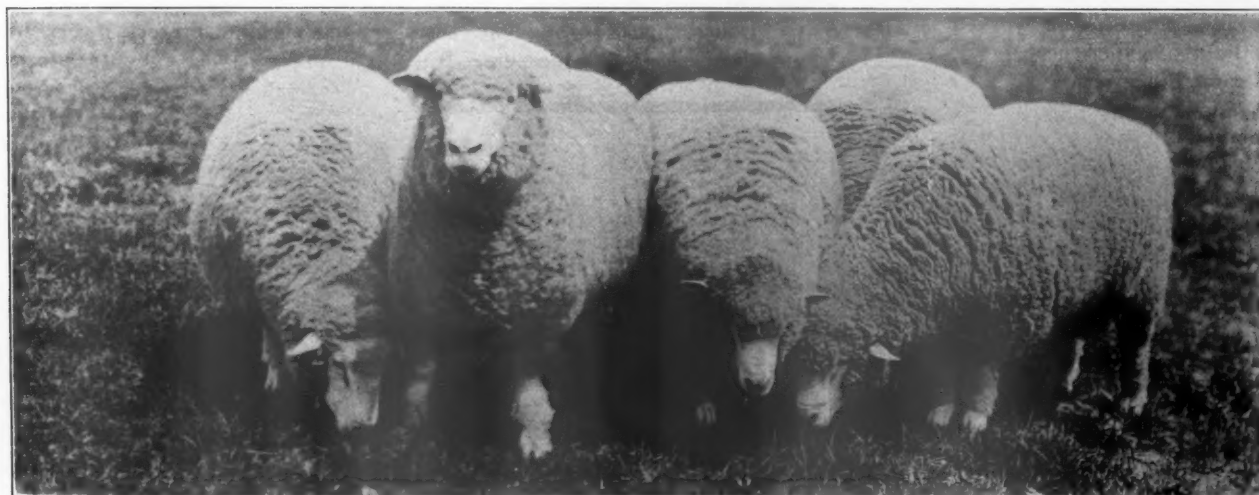
that in the main the grazing has been maintained and improved. It ought to be further improved. The Federal government ought to participate further in improving it. The department has asked Congress to give us more money to improve the ranges but we have not been as successful to date as we should like to be, but we shall persist in requests on Congress for further funds to improve the grazing.

Now I believe the same system, or a similar system, I won't say the same because I don't know whether the details ought to be the same or not, I don't believe we can determine that until we have had some experience,

port in the neighborhood of 25 per cent more animals, from their present knowledge, than it now supports. If that is true it means an economic gain to the producer; it means a great asset to the nation. If it is true then it ought to be done as quickly as possible. If it is to be done, by what agency shall it be done? The Interior Department could regulate the grazing on the public domain by duplicating the present service, which seems to me unnecessary. The Department of Agriculture could apply a similar system for the Department of the Interior that it now applies on the National Forests, or it could be charged directly

funds available for distribution among the states for the road system as a whole, and in addition to the allowances from the receipts of the National Forests.

The only way this great problem could be controlled by the Interior Department intelligently would be to transfer the Department of Agriculture to the Interior Department, but it could be handled by the Department of Agriculture with very little extension of its present service; and waiving all personal or departmental interest in the matter—I don't think that ought to be considered for one moment—we are not looking for addi-



Corriedales for the Salt Lake Sale Offered by Wyoming Corriedale Co.

but I think a similar system ought to be applied to the public domain. I do believe that in time there ought to be a classification of the public domain with reference to the best uses the land could be put to, but it wouldn't be necessary to defer regulated grazing until it was all classified. We didn't reserve regulated grazing on the forests until all the forests were classified. It could be put under regulation and the classification could proceed as rapidly as Congress would make funds available.

Our experts tell me that if the public domain were put under intelligent regulated grazing that it would sup-

with the duty. The fact that the Interior Department has title and will retain title to the public domain makes no difference. It has title now to the National Forests, and it has made no difference.

Grazing is an agricultural problem. The National Forests are in the main agricultural problems—grazing on the National Forests, timber control, insect diseases, predatory animal control; and then the Department of Agriculture is active in developing roads and trails, happily with considerably increased funds at present, about nineteen millions of dollars for the National Forests, in addition to the large

tional trouble; we are not looking for additional tasks, and there would be additional troubles and tasks—my only concern is what is best for the public domain, and what agency can best handle it? If the Congress of the United States should charge the department with the duty of regulating the grazing and of co-operating with the Department of the Interior in classifying the public domain, it would undertake the task with the single motive of rendering the greatest possible service to the nation and to the people who are interested in the public domain. I cannot tell you what the details would be. I cannot settle

them. I could not have told you, and nobody else could have told you, what the outcome would be of the handling of the National Forests, but I believe the same careful consideration that was given to that problem would be given to this, in the light of all the experiences of the years that the department has been handling it. As it seems to me, the first requisite, without which I imagine we will not get anywhere, is that the live stock people agree. Now they do not always agree. There are evidences of differences of opinion, at least in detail, here among those interested in different classes of animals, but there must be something that is best for all, and isn't it possible to settle on that one thing and leave the adjustment to be worked out in the light of experience.

I came here not to make an address, I came here to confer with you. I understood that you had this special problem of whether you wished regulated grazing or not, to consider. I have expressed my view to you frankly. Personally I hope, in the interest of the nation and of the West, that a policy of regulated grazing will be adopted, and I hope that this body may find it possible to reconcile what I would regard in the main as minor differences, and agree on the large issue and leave the adjustment to the course of experience and intelligent handling.

WILL BUY RAMS

Practically every pound of wool in Lake County, Oregon, has been sold by sheep owners. The total clip for the county aggregated close to 1,500,000 pounds, approximately three-fourths of which was purchased by E. H. Clark, representing Eiseman Brothers of Boston. D. T. Godsil, representing the same firm, purchased 450,000 pounds of wool in Klamath Falls, Klamath County, out of a total of approximately 600,000 pounds shipped from that city. Eiseman Brothers have consequently, as in past years, purchased by far the largest portion of the wool sold in both Lake and Klamath Counties, Oregon.

Because of the fact that southeastern Oregon is essentially Eiseman territory, and realizing that through proper breeding the wools of this section would be worth considerably more than they have been bringing of recent years, the company's representatives here have decided to purchase at least 300 clean Rambouillet bucks for shipment to Lakeview and Klamath Falls. D. T. Godsil expects to leave here between August 15 and September 1 for Salt Lake City to make the selection, and since he is a practical sheepman, local owners will not hesitate to rely on his judgment.

The bucks will be of excellent breed. They will be sold to sheep owners at actual cost, plus the freight—the purchase of these bucks being in the nature of a co-operative measure. By

NOTICE!

We cannot announce the full program of the Salt Lake Ram Sale, which will be held August 26 to 29, but the sale will start promptly at 12 o'clock August 26 and nothing but Rambouillets will be sold on that day. Other breeds will be offered the following day.

purchasing several hundred at one time a much lower price can be secured than if each individual stock owner were to purchase the few needed for his band, and local representatives of the company are of the opinion that these bucks, delivered, will cost in the neighborhood of \$40 each. However, this is merely an estimate.

This action on the part of Eiseman Brothers' representatives here is assuredly a praiseworthy one, and no doubt will be taken advantage of to the fullest extent by local wool growers. For several years past Federal and state veterinarians and wool buyers who have visited this section and who had occasion to examine the wool clips have called attention to the fact that outside bucks were needed to bring the wool back to standard. As

one buyer remarked, "Lake County sheep have been bred in, and now they are breeding out." The wool growers of Lake and Klamath Counties are progressive enough to see that this condition is not allowed to continue.

D. F. B.

FIVE-YEAR SHEEP GRAZING LEASES

Jackson F. Kimball, representing the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, has concluded five-year leases of his company's lands for grazing purposes with sheep owners of Lake and Klamath Counties, Oregon. Heretofore the contracts have been made annually.

The policy of issuing five-year grazing permits to stock owners who were qualified was put into effect by the Forest Service early this year, and the action on the part of the Weyerhaeuser Company is no doubt in line with the government's policy.

D. F. B.

BOUGHT IDAHO HAY

Some sheepmen from Dubois, Idaho, recently visited the Grand View district in Idaho and purchased 1,800 tons of hay at \$15 in the stack. They were given a measurement of 522 feet to the ton.

FAVORS USE OF LAMB

We are inclosing herewith our check for \$75 in line with the suggestion made in the National Wool Grower that each sheepman contribute in accordance with his lambing toward the support of the "Eat More Lamb Publicity Campaign." We are very heartily in favor of this and should be very glad to do anything that we can to assist in this direction.

The writer suggested to Mr. Hagenbarth the advisability of your publication and others, such as the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, advocating in each issue the policy of all lamb raisers making a point of always talking of the excellence of lamb as a meat and of the fact that it

is almost unheard of to find a case where lambs are condemned for tuberculosis in government inspected houses, and asking their butchers and restaurants (or dining cars where they are traveling to handle and serve lamb. The best insurance that a small local community that has no government inspection can have against eating tuberculosis or diseased meat is to buy lamb or mutton, which are so healthy that inspection is not needed. I believe that if this were constantly brought to the attention of your readers a great deal of good could be accomplished towards increasing the consumption of lamb. The writer prefers lamb to any other meat, and by working on the policy above outlined has been able to

eighths New Zealand blood.

They will also offer eight Cotswold stud rams and twenty Cotswold range rams. These sheep all trace to the best English flocks. This is the first year the Riddell sheep have been offered at the Salt Lake Sale and we are sure breeders will be pleased with them.

WANTS BETTER FEED

Enclosed find our check for \$15 to pay for advertising the use of lamb.

There is also another matter that we think ought to be taken up by the association and that is in regard to pasture and feed furnished the shipper of lambs at feeding points along the railroads. The early shippers are

stock in transit, and we will need them more this year than ever, as there will no doubt be heavy runs from these drouth-stricken states.

JENSEN BROS., Utah.

BIG LAMB CROPS

In the last issue of this paper one of our correspondents stated that from a band of Lincoln ewes in Washington as high as 150 per cent of lambs had been saved. We are now asked if that was true. We have no personal information in this specific case, but see no reason to doubt the assertion. Either Lincoln, Cotswold, Hampshire or Shropshire ewes are very prolific, and bred under proper conditions, might in an exceptional case produce 150 per



Rams of the Cunningham Sheep & Land Co.—The Type They Are Sending to the Salt Lake Sale

induce several hotels and restaurants to serve lamb regularly where they had not been accustomed to do so before, and if each of the producers could do likewise, the benefit would be very great.

JOHN E. MAURER, California.

LINCOLNS AND COTSWOLDS

Wm. Riddell & Son of Monmouth, Oregon, are sending to the Salt Lake Sale eight Lincoln stud rams and twenty Lincoln range rams. These are exceptionally good sheep and are almost pure New Zealand blood. For many years the Riddells have imported their stud rams from New Zealand and their entire flock now ranges from three-fourths to seven-

pretty well taken care of, but during the latter half of the season there is practically no feed in the pastures, while over the fence on private ground, there is plenty. Now there is no doubt that the railroads can secure enough of this privately owned ground, either by lease or purchase, if they want it. We pay for a good fill, but we might as well turn our sheep into a corral to rest as turn them out in some of those pastures. The government is very particular about our not over-running our time, but it does not see whether our stuff is taken care of or not, and that Nebraska slough grass that we have to use is hardly fit to bed them in. Now it appears to us that something ought to be done to obtain better accommodations for our

cent of lambs. We know of two parties in Washington who have assured us they made 135 per cent of lambs. Of course, this is unusual, but we believe it is obtained under special conditions. Ewes that are bred on alfalfa pastures will always produce a higher per cent of lambs than those on the range. The per cent of lambs obtained depends largely on the condition of the ewes at breeding time. If the ewes are on succulent feed, such as alfalfa, and are putting on flesh when they are bred, a large number of twins will be obtained. In Washington and Idaho it is the usual practice to graze the ewes on alfalfa stubble while the rams are in with them. This keeps the ewe and ram in high condition and results in a large lamb crop.

Fourth Annual Ram Sale

Under Direction of National Wool Growers Association, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29, 1919

ENTRIES CLOSED.

RAMBOUILLETS

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
160 Rambouillet Range Rams.
200 Rambouillet Yearling Ewes.
Consigned by C. N. Sellman, Sigurd, Utah.
25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by Hobbs & Gillette, Castleford, Ida.
10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
75 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
12 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
15 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
Consigned by Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.
150 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
24 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by University of Illinois.
5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
Consigned by A. A. Wood & Sons, Saline, Mich.
24 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by Queally Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.
25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Wash.
12 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
20 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
30 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.
25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by W. W. Pendleton, Parawan, Utah.
10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry.
25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by J. E. Smith L. & S. Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
75 Delaine Range Rams.

COTSWOLDS

Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son, Monroe, Utah.
10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
25 Cotswold Range Rams.
Imported by H. L. Finch.
15 Cotswold Stud Rams.
Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.
10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
15 Cotswold Stud Ewes.
50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.
8 Cotswold Stud Rams.
20 Cotswold Range Rams.
Consigned by R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Canada.
10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
Consigned by A. N. Murdock, Sugar City, Ida.
10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.

CORRIEDALES

Consigned by U. S. Bureau Animal Industry.
15 Corriedale Stud Rams.
Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Co.
10 Corriedale Stud Rams.

HAMPSHIRE

Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Spring, Ida.
15 Hampshire Stud Rams.
Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
50 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
75 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.
10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
70 Hampshire Range Rams.
Consigned by Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.
10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
120 Hampshire Range Rams.
Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.
10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
125 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
10 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
100 Hampshire Range Rams.
Consigned by D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Ida.
10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
25 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
50 Hampshire Yearling Rams.
Consigned by J. J. Craner, Corinne, Utah.
100 Yearling Hampshire Range Rams.
Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.
50 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
Imported by Robt. Blasted, Donerail, Ky.
15 Hampshire Stud Rams.
Consigned by Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.
10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
Consigned by Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Ida.
100 Hampshire Yearling Rams.
Consigned by I. T. Edwards, Kimberly, Ida.
8 Hampshire Stud Rams.

LINCOLNS

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
25 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.
10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
25 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
100 Lincoln Range Rams.
Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
75 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.
20 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.
8 Lincoln Stud Rams.
20 Lincoln Range Rams.
Consigned by R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Canada.
10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
Consigned by J. M. Johnson, Cambridge, Ida.
50 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Canada.
10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
20 Lincoln Stud Ewes.

OXFORDS

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
10 Oxford Stud Rams.
50 Oxford Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by J. M. Johnson, Cambridge, Ida.
50 Oxford Yearling Range Rams.
Consigned by J. G. Berry, Boise, Ida.
30 Oxford Yearling Rams.

SHROPSHIRE

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
10 Shropshire Stud Rams.
50 Shropshire Yearling Range Rams.

CROSSBRED RAMS

Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
100 Lincoln Rambouillet Rams.
Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Ida.
25 Lincoln Rambouillet Rams.
Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.
25 1/2-blood Corriedale Rams.
Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
25 1/2-blood Corriedale Rams.
Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.
25 Crossbred Devon Rams.
25 Crossbred Corriedale Rams.
Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
10 Panama Stud Rams.
75 Panama Range Rams.

IDAHO LAMB

The sheepmen of Idaho are proud of their flocks. They have purchased the best Hampshire rams that money could buy to improve their lamb crop and they have summer pastured their flocks in the cool mountain forests, which because of their wide variety of forage and their moderate temperatures produce lambs second to none in America or the world for that matter. Idaho lamb, these sheepmen feel, is a standard product of quite as much special merit as Maryland turkey or Philadelphia capon. And they are jealous of the reputation of their product, these Idaho flockmasters.

Last year at the state fair some members of the boys' and girls' lamb

tasty, but appearances are against them. They do not look as compact and blocky or as neat as the docked lambs. If the lambs are marketed early it makes little difference whether or not they are castrated. But the farmer can never be sure he will do this and older "bucky" lambs are often penalized two dollars or more a hundred. Their later development is in the neck and shoulders, the cheapest part of the lamb, and because of their more excitable temperament they nearly always lack in condition. The \$2 penalty is probably a just one, and it is a question if the difference isn't actually greater than this. As has so often been said, one of the most important ways the farmer can increase the sale of lamb is to raise the general

we have refused a tempting offer for him. He is one of the best rams we have ever offered. We weighed twelve yearling Rambouillet stud rams that are to go to the Salt Lake Sale and the best yearling weighed 252 pounds, and the ten yearlings averaged 215 pounds. One two-year-old that we are sending weighed 298 pounds.

F. S. KING BROS. CO., Wyoming.

IN SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH

It might be of interest to some of your many readers to learn something of the conditions surrounding the sheep industry in this part of the state. While the daily papers bring to us in every issue fresh news of the devastation by fires and drouth and alfalfa



Some of Laidlaw & Brockie's Panamas for the Sale Lake Sale August 26 to 29

clubs exhibited their lambs undocked. The sheepmen were for throwing the entries out. "These are not Idaho lambs," they contended. Their attention was called to the fact that the club work had been poorly supervised because of the press of war activity, consequently, the exhibits competed, but a ruling was made that in the future undocked and uncastrated lambs would be barred.

There is a lesson here for farmers in the Middle West, who are keeping sheep. Their failure to do these very little things costs them thousands of dollars every year. Lambs that are not docked at home are docked on the market. They may dress practically as high a percentage and the chops and roasts they supply may be just as

quality of his product. If the lamb clubs of Idaho have taken steps to insure the high reputation of their product, it certainly behooves full fledged farmers to equal their efforts. Western sheepmen feel that the native lamb is a detriment to the general trade and they have some grounds for their belief. By a united effort this cause can be eliminated, for those in a position to judge say there is no better product on the market than the best grain-fed native lambs.

L. L. H.

KING BROTHERS' SALT LAKE ENTRY

Since sending you the photograph of our best ram for the Salt Lake Sale

weevil, each element contributing in all its fury to the destruction of the feed and forage so necessary to the live stock and to the prosperity of our country, we have been less unfortunate in this locality. While the farmers are harrassed with the weevil pest, and drouth will reduce the average yield to the dry farmers, still a partial crop will be harvested, and the old farms with their primary water rights will produce almost a normal yield. But notwithstanding these facts, it has been the driest season we have passed through for many years.

Our sheep did exceptionally well last winter. They came to the shearing shed showing a smaller percentage of loss for the winter than for many years past, and they reached their

lambling grounds strong and under most favorable conditions—feed was fine and the weather ideal during lambing. As a result I feel safe in saying our docking average exceeded all past records.

On the first of July the sheep entered the National Forest. The feed was good and farther advanced than usual, on account of an earlier spring and unusually warm weather. So the sheep and lambs began to put on fat. Some apprehension was entertained, however, that our most promising beginning would soon be checked and the abundant growth of vegetation that clothed the mountains would soon be burnt up and blown away; but we are happy to record several substantial showers and again the vegetation is taking on new life and the live stock is doing well. At this time all indications point to a crop of fat lambs in September and October.

Some time ago a local publication claimed that Mt. Pleasant was "the hub of the state." I do not believe there are many who will have the nerve to support that claim. However, we might be a little spoke. But one thing I think we can successfully claim without contradiction, and that is that Mt. Pleasant is the hub of the registered Rambouillet industry of the state. Already the breeders are practically sold out. A gentleman is here now from Texas representing other growers from his state, with an order for 700 Rambouillet rams; but he wants them fat and finds them in no condition this early. Here is an innovation in this industry and in order to meet this demand and secure and hold this big trade, preparations must be made in time to conform to such emergencies for succeeding years.

With hay \$25 per ton right from the field, and grain, \$4.50 per cwt., and prospects pointing to further advance, our mileage-average is placed high and gasoline looks cheap. The result is that sheepmen are now turning their eyes toward the gasoline truck and reducing the number of horses to a minimum just sufficient to distribute camp supplies to spots that cannot be reached by automobile, and as fast as

roads are built and improved, the reduction in horses will increase.

F. C. J., Utah.

IMPORTED RAMS FOR SALT LAKE

I have intended writing the National Wool Grower ever since I landed in England more than a month ago, but have not had time. Conditions over here still are very much like war times, and everything that was controlled during the war is still under control on July 6. Things have altered a little since I arrived and one is now able to get good bread, but a very limited amount of sugar.

All live stock are still under war time control and though meat prices are high in the United States, they are higher here. Milk cows bring from

Imported Sheep

We are glad to announce that Mr. Finch and Mr. Blastock have each arrived with their imported sheep and they will be on hand at the Salt Lake Sale as listed. Mr. Patrick will also be on hand with five Romney rams imported from England.

\$400 to \$500 each; steers, \$300 to \$350; fat ewes, \$40 to \$50 each, and fat hogs up to \$175.

The Royal Show was held at Cardiff this year and there were many creditable exhibits and a record attendance. The sheep classes were well filled and up to the prewar standard. In Hampshires I was fortunate in being able to buy many of the Royal winners in both rams and ewes. I will bring some of these Royal winners to the Salt Lake Sale.

In carrying out your commission to buy a good Suffolk ram for the Salt Lake Sale I had some trouble in getting as good a yearling as I wanted. However, I finally purchased one, although he cost me considerable more than the limit you gave me. This ram is a good representative of the Suffolk

breed and will be a prize for whoever purchases him at Salt Lake. I will be greatly surprised if the Suffolk breed does not become more popular in America. Of course, it all depends upon the quality of the Suffolks that we import to add to the flocks we already have. I have purchased for a Mr. Wright in Canada twenty-six high class Suffolks that I am bringing over with me.

No large amount of wool has yet been sold in England as the buyers and sellers are having difficulty over deciding on the dockage that is to be allowed on each clip. At a recent sale here, washed Hampshire wool sold up to 96 cents per pound, and unwashed wool up to 62 cents a pound.

Feed stuffs are all very high. Linseed cake is selling at \$130 per ton; cottonseed cake at \$100 per ton; oats at 62 cents per bushel and hay at \$75 per ton, and hard to get.

The summer has been cool and the wheat and oat crops are very poor, but the bean crop is up to normal.

My sheep for the Salt Lake Sale will leave England on July 12. I have had great trouble getting accommodations, as many boats have been commandeered by the British to take back Colonial troops. In an American sheep paper I recently read that importers would be pleased to learn of the reduced rates on live stock from England this year. The truth is on all lines rates are higher than they were during the war and in some cases they are double that charged in 1918. In previous years the ship companies used to give free transportation to attendants and for over 200 head, free transportation to the owner. This year all attendants and the owner have to pay full fare. I am importing Hampshires, Shropshires and South-downs, and I hope to be back soon in the United States with some sheep for the Salt Lake Ram Sale that will attract attention.

ROBERT BLASTOCK-SALISBURY, England.

Do not miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26 to 29.

The Need Of Buying Good Rams

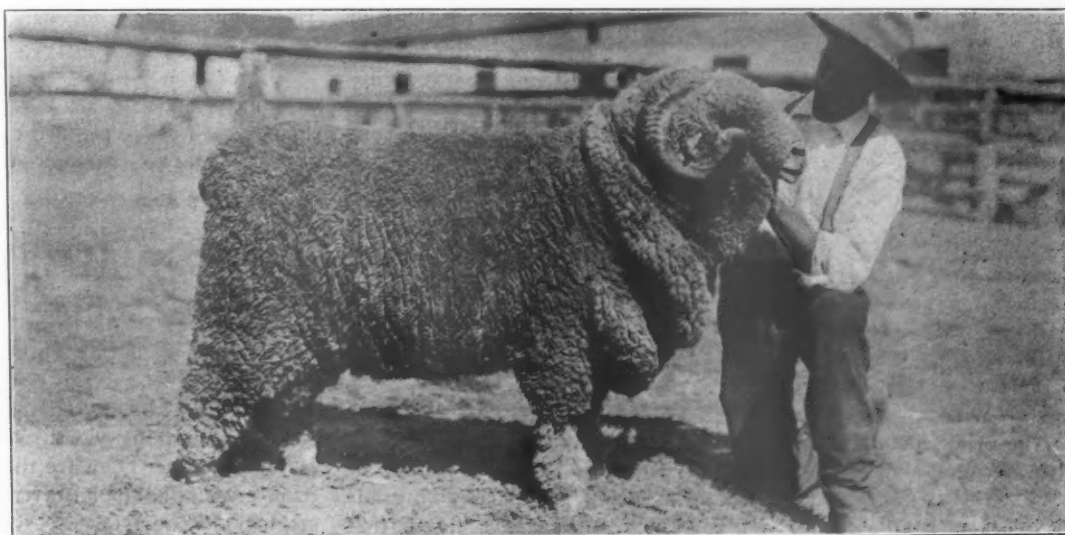
By Professor W. C. Coffey

The fellow who said: "A good ram is half the flock and a bad one is more than half," deserves credit for a keen observation. While we are gradually improving in our appreciation of good sires, we still have a long way to go. We must stir ourselves up to a full realization of what a mischief worker a bad ram turned in with a full quota of ewes can be. That we have not arrived at this realization is proven by the fact that thousands of lambs are begotten by rams that ought to have been turned into wethers as soon as they were old enough to castrate.

Years ago I was temporarily so-

There can be but two laudable bases upon which to select rams. One is for the purpose of improving the offspring so that it is better than the female stock from which it comes; the other is for the purpose of retaining the high degree of excellence already existing in the female stock. This latter would apply only in the case of very highly improved pure bred flocks and even then to the dissatisfaction of the owner, for no real breeder is content to stay in the business without making perceptible progress. Therefore, there is, in fact, but one laudable basis upon which to select rams,

ly for their wool. Nor is it advisable to grow them solely or principally for their mutton. What we need is a combination sheep; a sheep that returns a good revenue in wool and produces a lamb that will grow to choice market weight and quality at a minimum of expense. In swinging away from the wool type we have gone too far by neglecting essential fleece qualities that are not materially detrimental to mutton if retained. Flocks that ought to shear eight to ten pounds shear only six to eight pounds and flock uniformity with respect to length and quality of fleece is often sadly



A Quealy Sheep Co. Ram for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

journing in an out of the way township in Indiana. One day the son of the man with whom I was boarding brought home a boar pig. He asked me to criticise him, which I frankly did by saying that I thought him about the worst specimen I had ever seen. He said, "Well, don't you think he can get pigs." I replied, "Yes, in that respect I think he will be entirely satisfactory." His rejoinder was, "Well, man, I got him for that very thing and nothing else." And, I regret to say that we see rams which look as though they have nothing but the mere power to beget to recommend them.

namely, for the purpose of improving the offspring so that it is better than its mother parentage in mutton or wool, or in a combination of both.

Of necessity the average sheep raiser asks whether it will pay to buy good rams at prices ranging considerably higher than prices asked for common ones. The answer is "Yes," but the definition of a good ram must be based on practical points, and a man is not qualified to buy good rams until he is able to tell what makes a good ram for his conditions.

In America it is no longer advisable to grow sheep solely or even principal-

ly neglected. I call attention to this matter merely to point out the necessity of keeping the mutton and wool factors properly balanced. If this is not done the total revenue from the flock will fall.

What are the outstanding characteristics of a good ram? It is necessary for the flock to be vigorous and to have what we call stamina. Therefore, a good ram is active and strong in constitution. In vigor and longevity sheep are like people. Some are old when they should be in their prime; others are in their prime when they have license to be old. Surely a band

of ewes six years old that is equal to the average band of five years in wool and lamb production is worth more than the average band. The lambs of vigorous stock are likely to have pluck. They are quick to get to their feet after birth; they locate the ewe's teat with little difficulty; they find feed and the way back to their mother's side. Because they have pluck fewer die, and more rapid growth is made, and as a result a larger and heavier lamb crop is marketed.

In my experience with Western sheep I find that vigor and stamina seem to be their long suit, but if they are I would not cease to emphasize their importance, for most of our domestic animals have to pass through critical periods in which they need the limit of resistance. It is so necessary to have a fair degree of vigor and stamina that it is sometimes necessary to sacrifice some of the mutton and wool qualities desired. For example, we understand that it is imperative occasionally to use lighter shearing rams on some of the New Zealand long-wool flocks because the weight of fleece has become so great that the sheep are weakened in constitution. In bringing sheep out of the wild state we probably sacrificed vigor and stamina somewhat to get certain other qualities. What we need to realize is that the other qualities will amount to little if vigor and stamina are absent.

A good ram needs to bear evidence of having an innate power that made him grow up quickly. As a rule quickness of growth and cheapness of growth are coincident. We want lambs with the ability to gain rapidly from the time they are dropped. If the march from birth weight to market weight is steady and rapid, the consumer gets a toothsome article which will make him come back for more lamb. Hence for the sake of both the cheapness and the palatability of the product, we want the power of rapid growth.

A good ram is well developed in scale and mutton conformation. Scale to the point of immensity is not essential and many times not desirable, but

nice little sheep are seldom practical because they do not grow to market weight quickly enough. The immense sheep is likely to be rough and undesirable in condition when it arrives at the weight favored by consumers.

Perfect mutton conformation insures a prime product when combined with a proper degree of finish, but it is almost futile to expect ideal conformation in combination with the other qualities sought after. It is possible, however, to get breadth, depth and length of body, a wide loin, a fair degree of filling in the thighs and twist and a thick well set neck. A ram having these essentials of conformation will sire lambs that will satisfy the market even if he is deficient in spring of ribs just behind the shoulders, or not quite as short of leg as he might be.

To Idaho Sheepmen

There will be a meeting of the sheepmen of Eastern Idaho at the Hotel Utah August 27 at 7 p. m. to discuss the question of sheep dipping.

Hugh Sproat, President.

A good ram must have a good fleece. Goodness of fleece cannot be defined as being any particular grade of wool, but rather as a fleece that is thick, even in quality, strong in fiber and relatively long. Too much of our wool is short, under two and one-half inches at twelve months' growth. The longer wool sells better and the fleece weighs more on the scoured basis. We need to get away from rams whose fleeces are overloaded with yolk, for the yolk beyond the amount necessary to preserve the wool is superfluous and uneconomical. Short wool, excessively greasy wool, and dirty wool have operated as factors to discredit American grown wools and have in large part led to the mistaken conclusion that superior wools cannot be grown generally in this country.

Good rams cost money, but as a rule, the men who produce them do not become wealthy and often not comfortably prosperous. This means that the good rams is not sufficiently appreciated to bring what he is actually worth. We ought to realize that only a few men are qualified to breed the **kind of rams that will improve our flocks as a whole.** To breed high class rams requires painstaking discernment, delight in propagating certain blood lines and in studying the individuals coming therefrom. All of this requires time which must come out of time that could be given to more lucrative business affairs. These men are trying to breed rams that will make our lambs grow faster and bigger, and make our ewes shear more. If we know what we want they will supply our needs, provided we pay them what they ought to have.

All of us, as sheep raisers, should consider not, "Can I afford to buy good rams," but rather, "Can I afford not to buy good rams."

MONTANA HAMPSHIRE

Replying to yours regarding a few words concerning my entry at the Ram Sale, will say, this being my initial entry to the sale, I am endeavoring to send something worth while in the Hampshire line. They are the offspring from ewes bought of Butterfield Livestock Co., Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb., and Nebeker & Sons, Laketown, Utah, and sired by some of the best stud rams available. Some are from imported sires and others from imported sires and dams. Some of the sires are of Frank Harding's importation and the dams imported by him and Walnut Hall, which should speak to a degree as to their quality. The stud ewes in my entry are from the first three breeders mentioned as I am selling all this year but the imported ewes I have a hundred or more yet for sale. My experience is, anyone wishing something good in any breed, can find them at the Salt Lake Ram Sale, as quality is the word.

WILL M. RHODES.

THE PUBLIC LAND CONVENTION

On the initiative of the Arizona Cattle Raisers Association there was called for Salt Lake City on August 21 a convention of Western live stock interests to consider ways and means of controlling grazing on the public domain. This convention was well attended and most of the live stock associations were represented. In addition to different state associations delegates from a large number of county and local associations were present, so that the gathering was fairly representative of Western stock interests. The range question was discussed from every angle, which developed a very strong demand for control of grazing on the remaining pub-

those representing the cattle interests of Utah, advocated state control. The other states represented were strongly opposed to turning these lands over to the state and demanded that their regulation be placed in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. Those who opposed state control wanted to be relieved of the insidious danger that would come from throwing these lands into the hands of local politicians who would use them to favor certain interests against the welfare of the live stock industry as a whole. Then there is the constant danger that every two years following each election there would be a change of policy, which would unstabilize live stock holdings. The case was cited where Idaho had put certain grazing lands

elected president and an executive committee, consisting of one cattleman and one sheepman from each state, was appointed. At a meeting of this executive committee a bill introduced by Senator King was endorsed. The bill follows:

A BILL

For the regulation and improvement of grazing on the public lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that for the purpose of protecting, improving and securing the fullest possible use of the public grazing lands of the United States, and promoting the production of live



Deseret Sheep Company Cotswolds for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

lic domain. This demand came from the owners of large and small holdings of both sheep and cattle in the different sections of the West. Previous to the meeting several state cattle and sheepmen's associations had convened and insisted on regulated grazing. It was clearly shown that in many sections of the West the public domain was grazed in such an indiscriminate manner by both sheep and cattle that no one derived very much benefit from it. As time goes on these conditions are sure to grow worse and if intelligent action is ever to be taken it must come soon.

The discussion developed some difference of opinion as to the proper form of control. The delegates from New Mexico and Wyoming, as well as

up at auction, the highest bidder took the land at 76 cents per acre when its grazing value did not exceed 25 cents. The purchaser in this case took the land away from local stockmen who badly needed it.

After a discussion of this question the resolution committee presented the following resolution which was adopted by the convention. On behalf of Wyoming a minority report was submitted, but it was voted down. The resolution urged Congress to enact a law turning control of grazing on the public domain over to the Forest Service.

Before the convention closed a permanent organization was formed to bring about control of the public domain. Mr. Mullen of Arizona was

stock, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, by proclamation, grazing commons upon any of the unreserved unappropriated public lands of the United States chiefly valuable for grazing, and thereafter such grazing commons shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and all laws applicable to the National Forests, including the distribution of moneys received, the entry and survey of agricultural homesteads, and the right to prospect for and acquire mineral lands, are hereby extended and made applicable to grazing commons created under this act. And any violation of the provisions of this act or such rules and reg-

ulations shall be punished as is provided for in Section 56 of the Penal Code of March 4, 1909 (Thirty-fifth Statutes, page 1099).

Section 2. That the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available until expended, for payment of expenses to execute the provisions of this act.

* * *

Some of those in attendance thought the bill should be more specific in outlining the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, but after full consideration it was deemed best to turn the whole matter over to the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate, as had been done in the case of the National Forests. The danger in attempting to protect every party interested in range control was that Congress might add a lot of provisions detrimental to the stock interests. As the bill now stands it needs no amendments and probably will receive none, if it should pass, which is doubtful.

CORRIEDALES FOR SALT LAKE SALE

We are sending to the Salt Lake Sale fifteen Corriedale yearling rams and twenty-five Rambouillet yearling rams. The Corriedales are all direct descendants of the flock the United States Bureau of Animal Industry imported from New Zealand five years ago. They are in nice condition and will give good service to whoever buys them. Our Rambouillets will be offered in one lot of twenty-five head. They are from our own flock, which we are using in our experimental work here at this station.

V. O. McWHORTER, Dubois, Idaho.

FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

I heartily approve of this lamb advertising campaign and hope the matter and the manner of its presentation will be such that there will be very noticeable results from it. I am sure there is plenty to be said. I wish something might be done to convince the retailers that they are hurting themselves and us by selling old mutton and even goat

flesh as lamb. Usually at the rare times when I have an opportunity to order lamb I am certain that it is something else that is given to me.

I had to pay 25 cents per head for most of my shearing. My ewes were rather dirty, but the clip was first class and sold to the first buyer who looked at it at a price, that considering the weight, was very satisfactory.

I value the Wool Grower highly, but regret that it is so slow to arrive.

E. M. LYMAN, S. D.

IN EASTERN IDAHO

The topic of discussion by the sheepmen in this locality is "the drouth," and it is becoming serious.

As a rule, the sheep on the forest reserves have held up pretty well so far, but a rain will have to come soon or a falling off will be the result. The sheep on the open range have not fared so well as no regulations to conserve the feed and save the range exist—they have practically eaten each other up.

The wool has all been cleaned up at prices ranging from 45 to 53 cents.

I haven't heard of much hay being offered, but I understand the price of that was \$25 in the stack.

R. O. HATCH, Idaho.

FROM CALIFORNIA

All the flocks from Tehama County are on the summer ranges in the mountains, and a great many will remain later than usual this season as the mountain ranges in general are much better than last season, and stubble pasture in the valley here is very high. Some stubble fields have rented as high as \$2 an acre and higher. Of course, we sheepmen do not blame the farmer for getting all he can, but small sheepmen like myself have to curtail the mounting expenses as much as possible, even if we do have fifty-cent wool and reasonably good prices for our lambs. Very few lambs have gone to market from here yet, only a few that could be topped from their summer range. Around the last of August and during September

there will be many lambs shipped from this county—some few have contracted at good prices but not many.

Your July Grower came today, and I was much pleased with the description of the spray process for dipping sheep, by J. C. Findlay. What a blessing it is to hear something has turned up to help the poor sheep—the old process was very hard on the sheep as well as on the men who did the work. I do hope the spray process will be successful. Scabies broke out in this county last fall and much dipping had to be done, with some loss as usual, but with good results on the whole, for it is about stamped again.

G. A. BUCKLEW, California.

RAMBOUILLET EWES FOR SALE

Our consignment for the Salt Lake Ram Sale includes 180 purebred, unregistered yearling Rambouillet ewes, 150 Rambouillet range rams and 150 crossbred rams. These ewes are the sisters to the rams we will offer and are in field conditions as they will come to the sale right out of the mountains. Our yearling Rambouillet rams are as good as we have ever offered and they are now in the mountains. Our crossbred rams are out of purebred Rambouillet ewes and sired by registered Lincoln rams. All of these sheep are in just nice working condition and have not been fitted in any way.

CUNNINGHAM S. & L. CO., Oregon.

WYOMING NOT SO BAD

We have very fair feed in the mountains in Wyoming and sheep will come off in good condition this fall, but the lowlands don't show any signs of producing much winter feed. However, we hope to get later rains and start the salt sage. That with cotton cake and an ordinary winter, will make it possible for most sheepmen in this locality to pull through. Some hay has changed hands here at \$20, but not much active trade, the farmers feeling that it will go higher, and the stockmen hoping lower.

JESSE CROSBY, Wyoming.

LAMB TRADE IN THE MIDDLE WEST

"What are lamb chops worth?" I asked the butcher in a typical cornbelt town of 5,000 people.

"We don't handle lamb at all," he replied.

"Why not? Is this talk about the muttton taste true?"

"No, it isn't that, I would just as soon have the meat as chicken. The people around here used to buy the meat. I remember when my father used to run this shop he would sell thirty lambs a week. But times have changed. The old generation is gone and the new one does not know lamb. If I mention lamb to my customers now, they throw up their

and attractiveness, selling the roasts or chops will hardly win new customers. The chances are the old ones will become disgusted.

In another town a butcher was handling only saddle of lamb, the most expensive cut, made up of the legs and loin. "Can't you sell the forequarters?" I queried.

"No, I can't give them away. I sell the chops and legs to the Greeks. If it wasn't for their trade I wouldn't bother with the stuff at all."

"Have you ever tried the boned and rolled shoulders that are being introduced at special prices? They make a sweeter roast than the leg and they are cheaper, too. The packers are offering them on some of their car routes. It is a good way to move the

and in need of encouragement. Pork loins were billed to this butcher at 5 cents a pound more than saddle of lamb, yet according to his own statement, he was selling the lamb higher than the other meats.

In pleasing contrast to these two experiences were two I later had in Chicago. At Pollack Bros. market at the entrance to the Chicago Union Stockyards is Young, who has cut lamb all his life. He started out in New England, where lamb is appreciated and learned the trade. He has some ideas all his own about selling the meat. Here are a few of them. "Lamb is a frail meat and can be ruined by too common use of the cleaver. If you spoil its appearance you spoil the sale of the meat."



Bullard Rams for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

hands and won't listen to me. Some of them actually become insulted."

Meanwhile, a customer had come in and overhearing the conversation remarked: "You can't buy muttton anywhere around here. Last summer the doctor recommended its use during the convalescence of my father, but he had to do without it. None of the shops handled the meat."

At another shop in the same town the butcher said he handled the meat, but had little call for it. "I bought a lamb two weeks ago and still have a part of it in the cooler. The meat just don't move."

In this case carrying the meat probably did the trade more harm than good. If the meat must hang around the shop until it has lost its freshness

shoulders when there is little demand for stew meat."

"No, and I don't intend to," he informed me. "The stuff is all too high in price. People simply won't pay 40 to 45 cents a pound for lamb when they can buy pork or beef for less money."

"They shouldn't have to pay that much now, should they? It was never above 33 cents a pound wholesale when lambs were at their highest and since then they are down 4 cents a pound."

"I will just show you what that saddle cost me. Here's the bill now."

From it I noted that he was netting 15 to 20 cents a pound from his lamb, which was clearly too much to take from a trade in unhealthy condition

"The boned and rolled shoulder may be all right," he continued, "but I have a way of fixing up a shoulder roast that takes less time. Carving is made practically as easy and the bones are left in to impart a better flavor. I raise the shoulder blade as you do, but instead of removing the vertebrae I merely crack it at the joints with the cleaver."

He has another way of preparing English loin chops. He removes the backbone, then places lamb kidneys in the orifice, sewing them in place. Each chop then has a slice of kidney instead of the bothersome vertebra.

The other was at John Jamieson's market, 6940 Stony Island Ave. Instead of offering the chuck as stew meat, Mr. Jamieson bones it out,

grinds it, moulds it and puts it in the ice box over night, cuts it into lamb patties the next morning and offers these for sale. He does this twice a week and has built up such a demand for the product he cannot fill it.

There is another use of cold lamb and mutton that has apparently been neglected—as sandwich meat. "Jack" Hill, manager of the Stockyard Inn, says there are no better sandwiches made than lamb or mutton, especially, when a slice of pickle is included. The delicatessen stores handle roast pork, beef and ham, why not roast lamb?

L. L. H.

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALT LAKE

Mr. D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Idaho, is sending to the Salt Lake Ram Sale ten Hampshire yearling stud rams. It will be recalled that two years ago Mr. Detweiler bought at the Salt Lake Sale a Hampshire stud ram for \$1,600. This was the highest price ever paid for a Hampshire in this country. It is interesting to note that the ten rams being sent to this year's sale by Mr. Detweiler are all sired by this \$1,600 ram.

EATS LAMB

Yours of the 12th regarding the publicity campaign to encourage the use of lamb was duly received and we enclose cashier's check for \$100 towards same.

We are doing all we possibly can here in the way of boosting the consumption of lamb and so far as the writer is personally concerned, both he and his family consume ten pounds of lamb for every pound of beef.

W. R. SMITH & SON, Chicago.

FINE FOR NEW MEXICO

Range conditions throughout New Mexico at the present time are excellent and since July and August are as a rule our rainy season, we anticipate the best winter range we have had in many years. Due to the drouth of the past three years and the heavy losses of last winter New Mexico as a whole,

is very short of live stock and there is consequently quite a demand locally for the lamb crop. As there is a shortage of breeding ewes, ewe lambs are at a premium and but few of them, in my opinion, will go out of the state this fall. However, money is also at a premium in the Southwest and sufficiently attractive prices might change the situation. Some wool is moving out at from 40 to 58 cents.

PRAGER MILLER, New Mexico.

GOOD RAMS PAY

A young lady the other day had been reading of the payment at the Salt Lake Sale of \$6,000 for a Rambouillet ram. "Wasn't that an awful price to pay for a-a gentleman sheep?" And I had to explain at length why it was not an "awful price."

The average range grower has not been giving sufficient consideration to the "gentlemen sheep" in his outfit. The ram is three-quarters of the blood of his offspring. A first-class ewe and a scrub ram gives a scrub lamb; but a very medium ewe and a thoroughbred ram will produce a lamb showing very high type characteristics.

Within the past few years the more progressive growers have been buying the best bred rams obtainable for use with their range flocks; that is, obtainable at a price commensurate with range usage. The breeders of such rams have had a selection at the Salt Lake Ram Sale not otherwise obtainable. Prices of \$50 to \$100 for rams for use in range flocks are not unreasonable for well-bred animals, and \$250 to \$500 is not an unreasonable price to pay for the sires of those rams. And any price is cheap for a ram of outstanding merit to head a flock which breeds \$500 rams.

It would be awful for the average range user to pay a price of \$6,000 for a ram for his purposes, but when a distinctive individual in any breed, with all the characteristics of that breed, is in the ring the purchaser is a lucky individual no matter what he may pay, provided his purchase gives him service.

The educational value of a ram sale,

such as has been held in Salt Lake for the past three years, is invaluable to the wool grower. The sight of a collection of rams, such as is offered at those sales, is not duplicated except in few localities in Australia and Britain, and I question if in Rambouillet or Hampshire rams can be equalled anywhere.

Is it better to use one good ram for a 100 ewes, or two mediocre rams for the same number of ewes? We have been making a practice of using the same rams twice, once for September and again for November breeding. We have averaged a hundred ewes to the ram, but we have taken exceptionally good care of our rams during the breeding season. Many growers are not situated so that they can use their rams to such advantage, but provision can be made to give the rams some extra feed during the breeding season. It is wonderful how quickly the rams will learn to come for a mouthful or two of oats on a cold, frosty morning. A little extra care will be well repaid in the percentage of lambs.

"Buy good rams and take good care of them," should be the motto of every wool grower.

HUGH SPROAT,
President Idaho Wool Growers.

ASKING BETTER RATES

Because of the drouth and lack of sufficient feed it was evident that additional stock cars would be needed to handle Western sheep and that lower rates on grain and hay into Western states were imperative. In order that these matters might be attended to early, the National Wool Growers Association was among the first to appeal to the Railroad Administration for half rates on grain and a larger supply of double-deck cars.

On July 21 Mr. Hagenbarth went East and explained to the Regional Director of Railroads the bad situation in the West and asked that prompt relief be granted so that Western stockmen might know in advance just what the conditions would be at shipping time.

SMALL SHEEPMEN RUN BAND CO-OPERATIVELY

Small owners in central Oregon have eliminated the big overhead expense of running small bunches of sheep on the range, by pooling their flocks into one band and sending them to the range under the management of one of the owners.

These men have recently formed the Tumalo-Cline Falls Association and have adopted a constitution and by-laws which will do much to promote the improvement of the sheep industry for the small man. The association has decided on one breed of ewes, Rambouillets, to be run by the members. The bucks are purchased by the

penses. This is expended by the treasurer on the order of the executive committee. The executive committee elects and employs a sheep manager who looks after the bands during the grazing season, and who must be a member of the association owning sheep in the band. This man is paid wages, and has to look after his duties in a proper manner as the executive committee can remove him for cause.

The association co-operates and bargains collectively with the Forest Service in the matter of grazing allotments, trails, etc.

The association now comprises about ten members who own from 50 to 300 sheep each. This plan enables many of the irrigation farmers who cannot

the middle of July. The exceedingly hot weather of the last half of the month brought the alfalfa along so rapidly that in some localities, particularly Powell Butte, it is going to exceed the crop of last year. The effect of the sulphur which was introduced by County Agent Ward last season, has increased the yield in many localities, some ranchmen reporting 40 and 50 per cent increases.

Sheepmen are not going to buy early this year. It is felt by some that the early buying of last year was responsible for putting up the price. Many of the sheepmen plan to stay on the range as long as possible and feed cottonseed cake. Indications are that lots of cottonseed cake will be fed this



Seely Ewes for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

executive committee of the association, and each member pays into the buck fund in proportion to the number of ewes he owns. This is based on the ratio of three bucks per hundred ewes. This year registered Hampshire bucks will be used and all lambs will be sent to market in association pools. This spring the sheep were all dipped co-operatively for ticks and scabies. This practice will be followed annually. A community shearing corral will be constructed, where the association wool will be sheared and the wool sacked and sold in pools.

Members pay into the association at the annual spring meeting, a budget for the expenses of their sheep for the season. This covers dipping, herding, shearing, bucks and all incidental ex-

look after sheep in the summer because of lack of pasture and labor, to own a few sheep to clean up stubble fields in the fall, and to feed on the alfalfa hay during the winter. Thus far it has proved very profitable and other similar associations are in the process of being formed in the Deschutes Valley.

R. A. W.

HAY SITUATION BRIGHTER IN CENTRAL OREGON

It looked for awhile as if alfalfa hay was going to be scarce and high in price in central Oregon this season. The late frosts on the irrigated ranches and the drouth on the dry lands, indicated a short hay crop. Conditions, however, underwent a change about

winter. Many of the boys talk as if they would rather pay \$80 per ton for cake than \$20 or \$25 per ton for hay.

A rain about July 23 washed the dust off the grass and freshened the range a trifle, but was not heavy enough to do any real good.

The lower range is getting pretty dry in spots, especially on the south end of the Ochoco Forest in Harney County. The high range is still good.

R. A. W.

CANNER EWES LOW IN PRICE

Within the past month it was not uncommon to see a band of ewes quoted in market sales at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a hundred pounds. Such prices were in sharp contrast with quotations

a year ago and sadly out of line with other ewes and wethers and lambs. However, such ewes though they carried some flesh had passed the period of usefulness and had to go to cans. Killers at that "hogged" the the situation and got them at their own figure breaking more than even on the meat end, picking up a good profit on the wool and slats. The feature in the situation in so far as the breeder is concerned is that a large number of old ewes are out of the way and cannot be used as a bear factor in the market. The clean up on old stuff had to come sooner or later and it is well that the native run of superannuated ewes cleared before the West was ready to start the big run.

C. M. P.

COYOTES IN NEVADA

A prominent stockman from Nevada recently said to us: "You folks in Utah should maintain your bounty on coyotes, as it is the best plan yet devised for their destruction. In Nevada we have no bounty and the work of destroying coyotes is entirely in the hands of government hunters. These hunters are all right and we are glad to have them, but they will never relieve us of the coyotes. We have just as many coyotes today as we ever had and my loss this year was very heavy. We had rabies among our coyotes a few years ago and that killed off many of them, but they have come back. The number of hunters that the government can ever put into the field is insignificant, and while the government hunter is a good thing for the man on whose range he stays the year round, he does not help the situation as a whole."

SHEEP IN ARIZONA

We are having the best summer for sheep in Arizona that we have had for many years. We had a good winter and a good spring and the outlook generally speaking is very bright. Our ranges are in nice condition. Our wool brought us more than we ex-

pected. Probably 90 per cent of the clip was consigned to Boston—not more than 10 per cent sold at home.

Our lamb crop was above normal and the fat lambs are selling well. Buyers are on hand trying to contract the lambs but the growers are not disposed to sell. They feel that they are able to take the chances on the lambs themselves.

H. E. CAMPBELL, Arizona.

IDAHO LAMBS AT \$16.85

George Saunders of Bellvue, Idaho, had 1,133 lambs on the Kansas City Market July 23 that brought \$16.85. They sold straight and 10 cents above the top price for native grades that day. They averaged 67 pounds. The Western run thus far this season in Kansas City has not been large enough to be counted on as a permanent market factor, daily and local killers have been making liberal purchases elsewhere and sending them here for slaughter. Several bunches of Idahos and Wyomings sent here from up-river market through second hands were classed as Nebraskans.

ROMNEYS FOR IDAHO

Peter G. Johnson of Blackfoot, Idaho, is now visiting in New Zealand. He is reported to have purchased a small flock of Romney sheep that has been shipped to Idaho and will arrive this month.

J. H. Patrick has recently imported from England five Romney yearling rams to be sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

FROM EASTERN OREGON

We are having an exceedingly dry season in this section—hay crop is light and from all indications will be high again in price this year. Nearly all the wool around here has sold at 50 cents a pound. Not many lambs have been sold.

I lambed 5,000 ewes this last spring on alfalfa hay and silage, and like the silage very much as the ewes all have

plenty of milk. I have a lot of sweet clover and rye mixed that I am going to fill one silo with this year. It stands as high as a man's head and is so thick that one can hardly get through it. From appearances it will yield a very heavy tonnage to the acre.

S. E. MILLER, Oregon.

BREEDING EWE DEMAND REVIVES

A booming wool market has been responsible for a broad outlet for breeding ewes of all ages recently. Kentucky and Tennessee have been in the market and Texas recovering from a drouth has also been a purchaser. Thousands of yearling ewes have gone out at \$13.50@14.50, a few making \$15. Aged ewes have been ready sale at \$9.50@12.

Present indications point to a broad demand both at Omaha and Chicago up to the close of the breeding season. Farmers have been encouraged by success in pooling wool, which has rescued them from the clutches of the profiteering small town dealer. Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio are making inquiry that suggests a place to put every ewe available the rest of the season.

J. E. P.

ORCHARDISTS USING SHEEP PROFITABLY

In the past few weeks several bunches of breeding ewes and feeding lambs have gone into the orchard section of south Missouri in the Springfield and Hollister districts. Men who have bought the sheep report that orchards have been sown with clover, first, to prevent washing of the soil, second for fertilizing and third, to yield them a profit from sheep. They have found from recent experiments that sheep yield an excellent profit in connection with fruit growing. Most of their purchases on the Kansas City Market have been an older class of ewes and light-weight Southwest lambs.

C. M. P.

TEXAS SHEEPMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING

By J. M. Jones

The citizenship of San Angelo warmly welcomed the sheep and goat raisers who assembled in that flourishing city June 25-27 to attend the Fourth Annual Convention of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association of Texas. Heavy rains prevented many enterprising ranchmen from attending the sessions; however, all sections of the range country were represented by men who were fortunate enough to make the trip to San Angelo before the roads became impassible.

The convention was ably presided over by President Jeff B. Moore, of Del Rio. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. John T. Elder, president of the Board of City Development of San Angelo. The doctor related that forty years ago the sheepman was regarded as an "undesirable alien," while today he is accepted as a leader in business affairs, a director in banking institutions and a leader in society. This address was ably responded to in an eloquent manner by Mr. E. E. Stricklin, the able secretary of the association.

Routine business occupied the greater portion of the first day's session. The minutes of the previous meeting at Rocksprings a year ago were read and approved. The report of the executive committee was also read and accepted at the first day's session.

The secretary's report showed that the membership of the association a year ago was 548, and that during the year approximately 100 new members have joined the association. During the year just ended there was a total rendition of 811,000 sheep and goats, an increase of 20,900 head during the year. There are something over 2,000,000 sheep and about 1,250,000 goats accredited to Texas, and it is very gratifying to the officers and executive committee of the association to meet with such liberal support of the association.

Impromptu addresses were delivered by J. B. Murrah, the first president

of the association, who briefly reviewed the progress and accomplishments of the association during the past four years. Mr. Brown Lee of Sterling City criticized the methods employed in handling the past year's wool clip and urged that a wool-scouring plant be installed at the Texas A. and M. College, in order that the Texas sheepman and goatman might be enabled to send samples in order to ascertain the shrinkages of their products during the scouring process. Miss Dona Gardner of Bovina, Texas, who is extensively interested in sheep, with her sister, was in attendance and

which is a great asset to her in handling the Mexican labor. She personally supervises all the ranch work and experiences no difficulty in obtaining and keeping herders. It is interesting to relate that these women secured from 48 to 57 cents for their wool a year ago, while the great bulk of Panhandle wools brought only from 35 to 40 cents per pound. These women have made a huge success in the sheep business but they are anxious to secure a suitable location in the San Angelo country where the winters are not so severe and better sheep range is available.



Rams Imported by Robert Blastock for the Salt Lake Sale

was called upon for a few remarks. Miss Gardner responded and related in a very interesting manner some of her experiences as a sheepwoman. She came to Texas with her sister five years ago and although never having had any previous farm experience, engaged in the hog business for a year. This did not suit and upon disposing of the swine herd they purchased a small band of sheep, and today these women are the owners of one of the largest flocks in Texas. Miss Gardner is a graduate of the University of Chicago and speaks Spanish fluently,

The Hon. S. C. Rowe, assistant attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, delivered the principal address on the second day's program, his subject being organization. The speaker emphasized the fact that there was never a more urgent need of organized effort on the part of the producers. "The nation needs the united support of its representative men to perpetuate this government," he said.

A little pleasure sometimes goes well along with business, so upon this occasion Col. C. C. Walsh, president of the Central National Bank, San

Angelo, read his poem entitled "How Uncle Sam Got Ki-Bills Goat." In this poem the Colonel uses the vernacular of the range and at its conclusion he was heartily applauded by the boys from the range.

The members of the association and visitors were favored by an able and instructive address by Mr. W. S. Hansen, of Collinston, Utah, who is recognized as one of the pioneers in the development and improvement of the Rambouillet. The development of a polled breed of Rambouillet has been a particular hobby with Mr. Hansen, and it was upon this subject that he confined his remarks. Mr. Hansen told of his experiences in breeding polled sheep and after many years of effort in this direction he has developed a polled type of Rambouillet, for which there is an urgent demand in the Southwestern states, on account of the fact that the flies do not attack the polled rams as they do the horned breeds. Mr. Hansen has been selling registered Rambouillet sheep in west Texas for years and he is well pleased with the future outlook of the Rambouillet business in Texas.

The association welcomed Prof. F. R. Marshall, who is in charge of Sheep and Goat Investigations, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., who so generously accepted an invitation to address the convention. Professor Marshall is by no means a stranger in Texas, since he was at one time Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Texas A. and M. College. Consequently it was a double pleasure in having Professor Marshall with us. Professor Marshall strongly urged the sheepmen of Texas to improve their sheep stock. He stated that it was his belief that there were bright prospects ahead for the sheep industry of Texas. He intimated that the sheepman should breed a type of sheep to suit the demands, and during the course of his remarks referred to the development of the Corriedale which was developed in New Zealand to meet a certain demand. He stated that he does not believe it necessary to get away from the fine-wool type in order to be able to produce a good

mutton sheep or lamb. He believes in developing a larger staple on the fine-wool breeds, and also advocates an open face, rather than a face so heavily covered with wool as to preclude the normal functioning of the eye.

The Sheep and Goat Show held in connection with the convention, under the auspices of the San Angelo Board of City Development and the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association exceeded all expectations. Great credit is due all officials who shouldered the responsibility of making the show a success. Messrs. John Lee, superintendent, Will H. Hill, secretary, and Thos. F. Owen, deserve special mention in this connection. Although the fine-wool show was not large, some well bred Rambouillets and Delaines were exhibited. Dan Hanks of San Angelo and W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, each had very creditable exhibits of Rambouillets, while A. V. Livingston of Talpa, Texas, exhibited Delaines of the first order.

Perhaps the first auction sale of registered fine-wool sheep in the history of the state was pulled off when two registered polled Rambouillet rams and three two-year-old registered Rambouillet ewes, bred and exhibited by W. S. Hansen of Utah, were disposed of under the auctioneer's hammer. The bidding on the Hansen sheep was spirited and keen enthusiasm was shown. T. B. Adams, the well known breeder of registered Rambouillets of Sonora, Texas, purchased one ram at \$800, the record price for a Rambouillet ram in Texas. The second Hansen ram was sold to Robert Massie of Ozona at \$500. F. M. Faulkner, Canyon, Texas, paid \$250 for the first choice of the three Hansen ewes. B. M. Halbert of Sonora purchased the other two head at \$200 each, but turned them over to Mr. Faulkner at the same figure. Dan Hanks sold his champion Rambouillet ram to O. W. Cardwell, Christoval, Texas, for \$1,000 at a private sale after the convention. This ram was bred by C. P. Raup of Ohio. President Jeff B. Moore of Del Rio, E. C. Greenwood of Del Rio, Mr. Kincaid of Ozona, and Lee Drisdale of Ozona,

were purchasers of Hansen Rambouillets at the San Angelo meeting. It is a pleasing feature indeed to see these leaders of Texas flock husbandry setting such a worthy example to the Texas sheepmen generally. The time has come when we must produce a longer and better staple on our Texas sheep and the only sure method is to follow in the footsteps of such breeders as W. S. Hansen and others.

The awards in the fine-wool breeding classes were made by Prof. Robert Miller of the Texas A. and M. College. The awards in the fat sheep and goat classes were made by J. M. Jones of the Texas Experiment Station.

Awards—Registered Rambouillet Sheep

Best ram, two years old or over: First—D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, prize \$10. Second—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$5. Third—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$2.50.

Best ram, under two years of age: First—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$10. Second—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$5. Third—D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, prize \$2.50.

Champion ram: D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, prize \$20.

Best ewe, two years old or over: First—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$10. Second—D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, prize \$5. Third—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$2.50.

Best ewe, under two years of age: First—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$10. Second—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$5. Third—W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$2.50.

Champion ewe: W. S. Hansen, Utah, prize \$20.

SUFFOLK FOR SALT LAKE SALE

Each year the National Wool Growers Association will import from England a typical specimen of the better breeds of that country to be sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale. This year we have imported a Suffolk ram to be sold. He is one of the best rams to be found in England of that breed and will give our breeders a fair idea of the Suffolk.

RAMS FROM IDAHO

Our range is the driest in years, and while the sheep have done exceedingly well, they have not made the growth they might have made on greener feed. The losses, however, have been almost nothing, just one or two cases of poison.

When I stand on the mountain, 8,050 feet above sea level, and look down at the sweltering and sizzling valley, I realize what God made the hills for, and that is, to produce some of the best Hampshires and Lincolns to be found in the West. We will show some stuff at your sale that we can

playing poker with the sheep herders back in Ohio), tell him to bring along a new line of tales and jokes to cheer up the crowd, because there's nothing else to help out, except "pop" and that's rather tame. Don't rake over the President, Doc, in your August issue as you did in the July number, so long as the sheep business stays as good as it is. Just because he can't manage the affairs of this little continent as systematically and as diplomatically as you can manage the largest sheep sale in America, if not in the world, don't fling it up to the rest of us Democrats. With the President, it's a case of "you'll be damned if you

water and good weather conditions during the entire month of lambing. Wool is about all sold, a million and a half pounds selling at Roswell, New Mexico, in one day. Prices ranged from 35 cents to 58 cents. The wide range in prices was due to the very severe winter, causing some short and weak staple and a good deal of scabby, dirty wool.

There is quite a bit of trading in breeding ewes and ewe lambs. Most of this stuff is going to west Texas points, where they were compelled to ship out during the drouth of 1917 and 1918.

The dipping season is on now, with



A Riddell Lincoln for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

easily be proud of. Not one of them seen a barn, but comes direct to the sale ring with the smell of the pines on its wool. We trim them and put their Sunday clothes on right in the shade of a big pine tree, with a nice jug of lemonade setting in a snow bank close by. Next fall we want to extend you a hearty invitation to pay our flocks a visit and also to warn you to bring your gun if you come in grouse season, because sometimes they have to be shoved out of the way.

When you send the "Colonel" his transportation to Salt Lake (I suppose he spent all he made there last year

do and be damned if you don't," so damnit, what's the man to do.

You can look for us in, about the 24th, and we will have a full deck, if some of the cards don't fall down before that time.

CHAS. HOWLAND, Idaho.

GOOD IN THE SOUTHWEST

Conditions in this immediate vicinity and in fact, practically all of the southeastern part of New Mexico, are excellent. The lambing was better than any of us expected—the grass was fine and there was plenty of lake

lime and sulphur, or the The Devoe prepared solution of lime and sulphur being used almost exclusively.

L. G. ELLETT, New Mexico.

YEARLING RAMS

The range rams listed for the Salt Lake Ram Sale are practically all yearlings. Among the Hampshire entries will be found some ram lambs, but most of them are yearlings. We made a special effort to get yearlings for this sale and in a dry year when the range is very short these yearlings will prove very popular.

RANCHERS SELLING STOCK

Since the advance in the price of hay the ranchers on the irrigation projects in Idaho have been busily engaged in selling or trying to sell their sheep and dairy cows, often at whatever sacrifice that may be necessary in order to effect a sale. No doubt when the price of hay returns to normal they will be just as anxious to buy again, for such is human nature, and no amount of experience will ever change it.

Of course it is questionable whether the average rancher will ever make a success of the sheep business in connection with his farming operations, but it is certain that he will not make

ments continued into August, the consignors including Peter Agor, five cars at Naches; Prior & Son, ten cars at Yakima; Walter Kemp, four cars at Yakima, and Waechter Brothers & Matson, thirty cars at Toppenish.

G. N. A.

NATIVE LAMBS A BAD LOT

Quality of native lambs reaching Chicago this season has been about the poorest the trade has ever known. Only an occasional bunch has been eligible to bids within 50 cents per hundredweight of the best Westerns, thousands selling \$2@3 per hundredweight under the general run of Westerns. Bad breeding and poor feeding are in

LAMBS MOVING WEST

Puget Sound markets are being used this season by Yakima Valley, Washington, wool growers, who have found in some cases that this forms an outlet for quality Northwestern lambs which would otherwise be thrown into competition with medium grade stock from the Middle West and South on the Chicago Market. Archie Prior recently disposed of 1,650 spring lambs at \$10 per head to Frye & Co. of Seattle, and the deal netted him more than Eastern shipment would have done. He secured 19 cents per pound for his stock in Chicago last year. Thomas Rennie was another who shipped to Seattle. G. N. A.



A. A. Wood & Sons Rams for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

a success of it by getting in at the top and out at the bottom. E. R. M.

WASHINGTON LAMBS MOVE

About seventy-five carloads of Yakima Valley (Washington) lambs went to Chicago during July, the shipments beginning July 15 and continuing until July 25. Among the shippers for whom the Northern Pacific Railroad made provision were Alex Taylor, fifteen cars at Ellensburg; Kohler & Whipple, eight cars at Cle Elum; John Cleman, five cars, and J. B. Kays, ten cars, at Ellensburg; Ellis Ragan, eleven cars at Cle Elum and six at White Swan; H. L. Jensen, twelve cars at Toppenish. The ship-

a measure responsible. The grade of meat these poor lambs furnish does not stimulate consumption or earn friends for mutton, while it is doubtful if they paid farmers cost of production. Packers complain of a plethora of common lamb with practically no market for it. J. E. P.

OXFORDS AT SALT LAKE SALE

One hundred twenty-five yearling Oxford rams will be offered at the Salt Lake Ram Sale. They are consigned by three different breeders and are mostly sired by imported ram. Several men are using Oxfords in the range country and report excellent results from them.

SPECULATORS HOLDING HAY

An interesting condition has developed in connection with the hay situation in Idaho. The price has advanced until \$20 a ton in the stack is the price generally asked, although in some sections it is still selling for \$16. A large number of sheepmen have not purchased their supply of hay, and are expecting, if the price does not drop, to winter on the desert or ship everything to market.

This, in connection with the number of sheep being shipped to Eastern pastures, will curtail the demand for hay. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent of the hay that has been sold is being held by speculators. The range is still dry, although local rains have relieved the situation to some extent.

E. R. M.

ADVERTISE LAMB

More lamb would be eaten if lamb bought from the meat markets tasted like lamb killed at the herd. When the packers solve this problem, people will eat more lamb. It may seem foolish at first thought, but I will leave it to the appetite of the most egotistical packer to judge the taste. Taste counts. People will buy more lamb if they can make it taste like lamb killed at the herd.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Utah.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES

A Letter to Secretary Redfield

It is announced in the trade papers that the retail price of clothing is to advance \$10 to \$15 per suit for next spring's goods. The suit that has been selling at \$40 is to sell at \$50; the \$50 suit at \$65.

We sold our wool this year on a lower basis than was paid for wool last year, and we do not understand how any considerable advance in the price of clothing is justified, unless it be due to advance in wages. Lambs that sold at this time last year on the Chicago market at 18 cents a pound are selling at 16 cents now, and altogether the sheepmen are receiving less

3.9 pounds of scoured wool. It requires one and one-quarter pounds of scoured wool to make one pound of cloth. Take a medium-weight winter suit. A yard of cloth will weigh fourteen ounces, and it requires three and three-eighths yards of this cloth to make a suit of clothes for the average man. Therefore, the cloth in the suit weighs practically three pounds. To make that much cloth would require three and three-fourths pounds of scoured wool; so that eight and one-half pounds of average three-eighths-blood Idaho wool will more than make all the cloth required for an average winter suit for an average man. At 53 cents a pound for his wool, the wool grower receives \$4.50 for furnishing all

Soda Springs and that he will send to the sale fifteen imported Cotswold rams and fifteen imported Hampshire rams. Mr. Finch reports these as extra good sheep that cost him a lot of money on the other side.

SHEEP PELTS

We have the following quotation on sheep pelts in Chicago:

Strong. A big packer sold 20,000 Chicago lambs at \$3.35. This is an advance of 25 cents over the last price paid. Previously packer lambs were offered at \$3.10, shearlings at \$1.85, country lambs at \$1.75@2. Shearlings are offered at 80c.....\$1, according to lots. A few country wool pelts are



Cotswolds Imported by H. L. Finch for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

for all their products than was the case last year. We are not complaining about high prices. However, the responsibility for high-priced clothing is laid upon the wool grower. The retailer tells the purchaser that wool is high and by that avenue justifies an extortionate price for clothing. As a matter of fact, eight and one-half pounds of average Idaho wool will make a man weighing 175 pounds a three-piece suit of average weight clothing. Take three-eighths-blood raised in the state of Idaho. It shrank this year around 54 per cent and sold at an average, net to the grower, of about 53 cents per pound. Eight and one-half pounds of that wool will yield

the wool required to make a suit of clothes that is retailed by the shopkeeper at from \$40 to \$50.

Would it not be possible for some department of the government to put out a publication showing exactly what the wool grower, the wool dealer, the wool manufacturer, the jobber, the wholesale clothier and the retail clothier receive out of a \$50 suit of clothes?

NATL. WOOL GROWERS ASSOC.

THE FINCH IMPORTATION

Mr. Finch wires us as we go to press that his English sheep for the Salt Lake Sale are now enroute to

still coming in. These are nominally quoted up to \$4 as to lots. Dry Western pelts are offered at 45@47½c. Some dealers are asking up to 2½ cents over the outside price.

PLENTY OF SHEEP RANGE

Prager Miller of Roswell, New Mexico, wires us that ranges in New Mexico are in fine condition, and that they can take care of sheep from the drouth sections. Arrangements can be made to handle these sheep on shares and some parties would be willing to buy outright. Write him at Roswell if you have sheep in need of range.

WASHINGTON SHEEP MOVE

Approximately 9,000 sheep belonging to F. M. Rothrock of Spokane and Peter MacGregor of Hooper, Washington, were shipped to the Chicago market early in August. Practically all of them were lambs. Mr. MacGregor shipped about 6,000 head and Mr. Rothrock about 3,000. The consignment made a train of thirty-five carloads.

G. N. A.

GOOD RAMBOUILLETS

Professors Coffey of Illinois and Marshall of Washington recently visited several of the breeders who are

The previous July record at Omaha was made in 1915 at 217,000. Ten years ago Omaha received but 83,000 in July.

Chicago received 457,000, against 340,000 last year. At other markets gains were recorded, Chicago and Omaha getting the big runs. Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Montana were the principal contributors, Montana swelling the movement considerably.

J. E. P.

WILL SHIP SHEEP

The exceptionally dry season in eastern Washington pastures this season made it practically impossible to fat-

aged stock during July. On the June break prices worked to such absurdly low levels that a reaction was logical. Somebody must have cleaned up handsomely on this cheap stuff as the consumer never had the benefit of stockyard prices. Contention that the public does not eat mutton is absurd, as every pound goes into consumption.

BEARS BUSY

Attacks by bears and threats of forest fires in the upper Yakima Valley annoyed sheepmen this year. Bears, which always have to be contended with until huckleberries are ripe, were more numerous and savage this year



A Butterfield Ram for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

sending Rambouillet rams to the Salt Lake Sale. Both of the men have reported to us that the rams for this year's sale are an exceptionally choice lot and should prove a pronounced benefit to American flocks.

Our Rambouillet entries are larger than ever before but we hope there will be enough buyers to absorb them all.

HEAVY JULY SHEEP MOVEMENT

Both Chicago and Omaha received heavy sheep runs during July for which drouth was mainly responsible. Omaha receipts were 379,000, against 198,571 last year and 147,621 in 1917.

ten sheep on the ranges this year and will compel the growers to begin feeding much earlier than usual, according to August Meyer of Newport, Washington, who brought in 700 head to the Spokane market July 10. Grazing conditions are even worse this year than last, when they were bad enough, he said. Mr. Meyer has 2,400 head near St. Joe, Idaho, and about the same number near Newport. He expects to market 2,000 head this year, in comparison to 1,200 in 1918.

ADVANCE IN SHEEP LOGICAL

Sheep and lambs are still selling wide apart despite substantial gains by

than usual. One herder lost thirteen ewes from his flock in one night, and there were other reports of smaller losses. Forest fires started in the Upper Nache country, on the eastern slope of the Cascades, but were extinguished before any sheep ranges were reached.

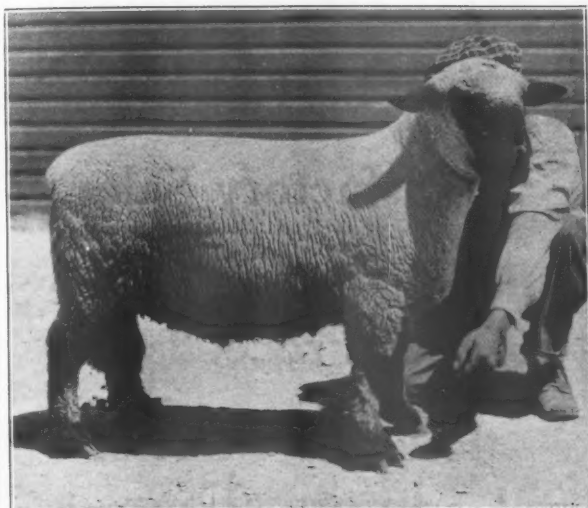
G. N. A.

RAIN IN ARIZONA

We have had the earliest and best rains this summer that we have had for years, and the country looks wonderful. We are, no doubt, fixed for winter feed as well, as the winter ranges are growing fine.

HARLOW YAEGER, Arizona.

HAMPSHIRE



A Son of My \$1600 Ram for the Salt Lake Sale

Good blood will tell. These photos show the sons of my \$1600 Hampshire Ram. All these rams will be sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 26 to 29.

**I INVITE YOU TO
INSPECT THEM.**

D. F. Detweiler

FILER, IDAHO.



Big New Mexico Ranch For Sale Or Lease

The best range proposition in the State of New Mexico, and our only reason for disposing of same is, we wish to concentrate our range holdings seventy-five miles from this property where we have run cattle and sheep for the past thirty-five years.

This range is either for sale or lease. We will consider forming a stock company or corporation, and will take stock in the same for the range.

Situated in the western part of Socorro County, New Mexico, the largest and most prosperous live stock county in the state, having a grazing area of approximately twenty by twenty-five miles, and practically controlled by the waters we own therein.

Nine hundred acres of patented lands, all of which have good permanent waters, and which consists of springs, windmills and dam.

Fifteen thousand acres of purchased land from the State of New Mexico at \$3 per acre, 5 per cent paid, balance thirty years, 4 per cent interest payable annually.

Thirty-four hundred acres leased lands from the State of New Mexico at 5 cents per acre.

Making in all about 20,000 acres actually controlled, and mostly under fence.

The waters consists of the following:

Three good flowing springs that have never been known to go dry during the worst droughts in this state.

Six windmills well equipped with good tanks and reservoirs and troughs.

One dam built at an expense of \$6,000 and which has never been without sufficient water since it was built in 1912. Equipped with a big valve so as to enable watering stock in troughs. It will provide water for 5,000 head of cattle the year around.

One shearing shed built on the Australian system and known to be the only one of its kind in the state and as good as can be found in other large live stock states such as Wyoming, Idaho, Montana or Texas.

Enough gas engines, pump jacks, etc., necessary to provide water for all the stock in case of need.

The range is well timbered although not too heavy, and is a rolling country with plenty of protection for stock during the winter months. Grass is very good and so is the high brush which stock relish and thrive on so much during the winter. Pastures are reserved during the rainy season as feed is plentiful on the public domain, then in the fall, or when feed is short on the public domain, the stock is thrown back in these pastures where the feed is very good and water plentiful.

Included in the above lands is a salt lake which we lease from the State of New Mexico at a rental of \$1,000 annually. This lake produces from two to five million pounds of salt annually, which costs from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand pounds to extract, and is sold at the lake at \$5 per thousand pounds. Here we have a store which carries enough stock to accommodate the needs of the community.

Wagons, work horses and all equipment goes with this property if sold. Enough horses, barns, corrals, etc., to accommodate the needs of any stock business. A complete outfit ready for any man to put his stock in at once and go right on with his business.

Our nearest shipping point is Magdalena, New Mexico, a distance of 100 miles. This property is about three miles off the Ocean to Ocean Highway, a transcontinental automobile route, a good road and easily reached in five hours by automobile.

THIS RANGE WILL TAKE CARE OF 5,000 HEAD OF BREEDING COWS AND THE INCREASE, OR 15,000 HEAD BREEDING EWES.

**CRIMMINS & PEIRCE
CO.**

Wool
— and —
Mohair

Main Office

BOSTON MASS.

281 Summer Street

Salt Lake City Office

1502 Walker Bank Bldg.

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What YOU Want

Service

Satisfactory Sales

**Prompt Remittance
of Proceeds**

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Information**



This You Will Get
When Shipping to

Harry B. Black
Sheep Commission
Company

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

We Sell ONLY Sheep-Lambs and Goats

Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd

Breeders of High-Class Registered and Pure Bred Sheep

Rambouillets

Hampshires

Lincolns



Group of Registered Rambouillet Rams of right type and quality

With present prevailing high cost of producing both Wool and Mutton it will pay you better than ever before to use the best breeding stock obtainable.

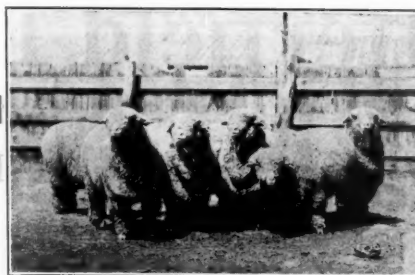


Group of Registered Hampshire Rams of right type and quality

Inspection and Correspondence Invited

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, Ltd.

Weiser, Idaho



Rambouillet Records

At the First Annual Ram Sale held in Salt Lake City in 1916, John H. Seely & Sons paid \$1,000 for a RAMBOUILLET ram, establishing thereby a record for the highest priced sheep sold at public auction.

In the Second Annual Ram Sale John H. Seely & Sons sold a ram of their own breeding for \$1,325, establishing a new record in RAMBOUILLET values.

During the Third Annual Sheep Sale an outstanding two-year-old ram bred by John H. Seely & Sons was sold for the phenomenal price of \$6,200, outstanding all other rams at the sale by \$3,200.

At the same Sale John H. Seely & Sons obtained the highest record price of over \$400 each for individual ewes of their own breeding.

Thus for the third time, John H. Seely & Sons made RAMBOUILLET history, and established a record far above any previous achievements known in the annals of this famous breed of sheep.

Such prices could not have been obtained if these sheep were not of exceptional excellence and outstanding merit.

There will be twenty-five Rambouillet stud rams, fifty stud ewes and 125 range-raised pure-bred rams consigned by John H. Seely & Sons to the Fourth Annual Sheep Sale held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 26, 27, 28 and 29.

**COME and SEE and SECURE for yourself
some of the products of this remarkable flock**

JOHN H. SEELY & SONS

MOUNT PLEASANT, UTAH

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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AN ABLE ADDRESS

Our Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, addressed the Public Land Convention recently held in Salt Lake City. We have published that address in the forepart of this paper, and we particularly desire that our subscribers should read it, as we consider it one of the ablest statements that have come to our attention. The live stock interests of the country should be in close communication with our Department of Agriculture and should know its attitude upon questions affecting them. In this address, Mr. Houston has clearly stated his position, and he shows a spirit of great friendliness toward our live stock industry. We consider Mr. Houston one of the ablest men in the cabinet, and his clear understanding of the live stock situation is a matter that we greatly appreciate.

A TELEGRAM

Senator W. H. King,
Washington, D. C.

Eastern wool manufacturers were recently in conference with officials of the State and War Departments asking that Great Britain be allowed to send fifty thousand bales of New Zealand wool direct to Boston to be sold there at auction exclusively to manufacturers and that dealers be not allowed to buy. We have an understanding with the War Department that no auctions of wool will be held in the

United States before November 1 and we are strongly opposed to any intervention of our State Department with the British government to secure the importation of British wool to this country. Large quantities of our own wool are now in storage in Boston awaiting sale and the importation of New Zealand wool would interfere with that sale. We believe we have in this country an adequate supply of wool to meet all domestic needs and that our government owes it to our sheepmen who sold their wool to it last year at less than prevailing market prices to see that they are treated fairly in disposing of this year's clip. Will you please enter a protest with the right department against the program of the wool manufacturers. NATL. WOOL GROWERS ASSN.

THE WESTERN DROUTH

About all one hears now in traveling around among the stockmen is the calamity that will result from the present dry condition of Western ranges. While, of course, in some sections of the West, the loss will be very severe, the principal effect of this drouth in most districts will be the very high cost of carrying over our sheep and cattle. We believe, however, that the man who can by any means carry his sheep through the winter will find a very active market for them in the spring, and we are also of the opinion that wool and lambs will be high for a long time in the future. These drouths are very disconcerting for the moment, but they are always followed by an abundance of moisture and a luxuriant growth of vegetation, such as does not grow under normal conditions. While we do not want to minimize the present situation, we do want stockmen to feel that it is not hopeless. The states now affected by the drouth are states in which a long drouth have never been known; nor have we ever had a series of winters without abundant snowfall. It seems to us, therefore, that looking the situation squarely in the face, the stockman has reason to believe that this drouth will be broken in the not

distant future, and that conditions will come up that will favor the man who has been able to hold his live stock.

THE SMALL STOCKMAN

The unfavorable weather conditions that are now prevailing in the Inter-mountain states are proving very embarrassing to the small stockmen, whether they run sheep or cattle. Of course, the larger stock owners are equally embarrassed, but they are better able to endure the strain. We ought to do every possible thing to help these small stockmen, so that they will not be forced to dispose of their cattle and sheep. Most of these small owners require grain in less than carlot quantities. The purchase of small quantities locally will entail heavy expense. The large stock interests shipping in carloads will secure a better price and we know they will only be too glad to purchase a few tons for delivery to less fortunate neighbors. We have no doubt that the county agents will cooperate to secure carlot shipments of grain for those needing less than a carload. We are very anxious to see these small herds of sheep and cattle preserved, for if they are once disposed of, their owners will find it difficult to get back into the business again. High prices always follow a drouth.

OUR PACKERS IN FOREIGN LANDS

A great fuss is being made in Congress and in other quarters because American packers are operating on a large scale in South America. So far as we can see this should be gratifying news to American stockmen. South America is a great meat-producing country and produces at a much lower cost than we can. Our packers will always have their principal investments in this country and will want to protect them. This means that if they control them at business of South America they will not be disposed to bring South American meats here to compete with home products. On the other hand if South American meats

are controlled by foreign packers they will always send a part of their production to the United States, as it is the best meat market in the world. The stockman who kicks because our packers are operating in foreign lands is simply driving nails in his own coffin.

THE GLORIOUS MUTTON CHOP

More lamb and mutton should be eaten by the people of the country, so the Department of Agriculture at Washington tells us. More demand for mutton means encouragement for the sheep industry, therefore more wool, which we need, and more meat for table use. During the past year the per capita consumption of lamb and mutton, these experts claim, was only five pounds, while of pork the per capita consumption was seventy-one and of beef sixty-seven pounds. Urgent appeals are made to the housewives of the land to increase their purchases of lamb and mutton.

The appeal for use of more mutton should not fall on dull ears, for mutton has its own charm, makes its own appeal, holds its friends. There is real gustatory delight in the discussion of a mutton chop, just a trifle underdone, not the small loin chop most in demand, delightful as it may be, but in the discussion of a thick, shoulder chop, with the stores of enticing food clinging closely about the crooks and curves of the shoulder bone. Let it be from a large mutton, well cured, frozen if possible, broiled properly, served with vegetable accompaniment, and after it has been discussed one would never listen to the Bolshevik, there would be no violations of the peace, no neighborhood disturbance, for that sort of food makes for rotundity of person, largeness of heart, for peace and human happiness. No danger from gout hovers about it as a specter, to pain and curse humanity; no indigestion racks the body if the chop be done to a turn. Sure, let us have more of mutton. It is one of our old, highly esteemed friends.—Ohio State Journal.

A NEW SILAGE

Two sheepmen have written us asking if the common wild sunflower, sometimes called "Blackeyed Susan," that grows along road sides, would make good silage. We have had no personal experience, in this matter and cannot find anyone who has. It seems to us, however, that these wild sunflowers should make as good silage as tame sunflowers. In fact, it should be better, as the wild flower is small and carries a higher per cent of leaves.

IDAHO HAY TO MONTANA

It is reported that about 18,000 tons of alfalfa have been purchased around Caldwell, Idaho, for shipment to Montana. In view of the fact that Idaho will not have more than enough hay to winter her own stock, this looks like carrying coal to Newcastle.

CORN CROP AND SHEEP FEEDING

The corn crop of the central states is at the critical period of the season and nearly the whole yield depends on the condition of the weather in the next few weeks. In Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri the growth is just in the stage where hot winds or continued dry weather will cut down the yield in a few days while on the other hand seasonable weather can make a corn crop above general expectations. It is the development of the crop that sheep feeders are watching. Good rains will stimulate demand for feeding sheep and lambs and the continuation of hot dry weather will reduce the outlet for feeders materially. There is plenty of rough feed in the central states to make feeding attractive, provided enough grain is produced to put the finish on. Feeders are still guessing. C. M. P.

FEEDER TRADE AND CORN PRICES

Midsummer demand for feeding sheep and lambs has been much bet-

ter than the trade expected. Early in July both Omaha and Chicago dropped to a \$12@12.50 basis for feeding lambs, whereupon Iowa farmers, realizing that they were cheap, jumped into Omaha and made a grab that jumped prices to \$14.50@15, Chicago following sluggishly as Eastern feeders were not as keen. Another reason for the sharp advance was that packers discovered an outlet for the product of \$12 Western lambs.

Dry weather late in July over practically the entire cornbelt repressed investment demand. Roughage is abundant, owing to luxuriant growth of aftermath on wheat fields, but corn is the factor of primary importance and a \$2 market for old corn did not stimulate interest in feeding. The outcome of the new corn crop is seriously in doubt, as vast areas need rain and the crop guesstimators are shooting wild, but with anything like favorable conditions during August and September, a normal corn crop will be assured, meaning good demand for feeders, especially if lower prices prevail.

Many cornbelt feeders are holding in expectation of bargain sales in September and October on the theory that winter feeding west of the Missouri River will be light and that range stock will be dislodged in large numbers by drouth. A break of \$2 per hundred-weight in stock cattle is also adverse to the feeding lamb market. J. E. P.

Expert Sheep Fitter

Following the Salt Lake Ram Sale I will be open for an engagement to fit and handle purebred sheep. At the 1916 Salt Lake Sale I fitted the highest priced ram sold. At the 1917 sale I again fitted the highest priced Rambouillet ram sold. At the 1918 sale I fitted the \$6,200 ram which was the highest priced ram ever sold at auction. In addition to the tops my entire flock each year has made the highest average price. I will be at the Salt Lake Ram Sale and open for engagement.

William Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

MONTANA Rambouillets

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Near Deer Lodge, Montana, we have for many years been breeding purebred and registered Rambouillets and in the last ten years have sold more Rambouillet rams in Montana than any ten Rambouillet breeders. Our rams are exceptionally large and heavy-wooled. In 1918 our Rambouillet wool was appraised by the government at 64 cents, which is 14 cents higher than the wool from many other stud Rambouillet flocks. We invite you to see our flock.

For this fall we offer 1,200 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams.

Also 1,300 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Ewes.

Williams & Pauly

DEER LODGE, MONT.

Rambouillets



Some of our registered yearling range rams weighing 225 pounds. The big, strong, heavy-wooled kind we are producing. We will offer these rams for sale this month at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

Clark & Company

BREEDERS OF

Registered Rambouillet Sheep

CASTLEFORD
Twin Falls County, Idaho

Lincolns—Hampshires

I offer for fall delivery the following:

- 100 Pure Bred Lincoln Yearling Rams.
- 25 Registered Yearling Lincoln Rams.
- 50 Registered Lincoln Ram Lambs.
- 75 Pure Bred Lincoln Ram Lambs.
- 25 Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs.
- 50 Pure Bred Hampshire Ram Lambs.
- 200 Pure Bred Lincoln Ewes from one to four years old.

The Lincolns are all sired by sons of imported Perry Rams and are range-raised, large, and well-wooled. All sheep may be seen at Yakima, Washington. Correspondence is solicited.

ARCHIE M. PRIOR, Yakima, Washington

Yearling Lincoln Rams

I offer 80 head of pure bred Lincoln Yearling Rams. These are from heavy shearing ewes. The past three years' average of my wool is 15.9 pounds per head. I also have 75 February Lincoln Ram Lambs for sale.

DAVID W. KASSENS, Wendell, Idaho

SOUTHERN LAMBS ABOUT RUN

August saw the last of a heavy Southern run of lambs, which was swelled during July by liberal receipts from southern Missouri at the St. Louis market. Between Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri a heavy crop of natives was raised this year and as the stuff was held back, it reached market in a bunch, demoralizing prices. Virginia filled the Jersey City market to the brim, on several occasions breaking prices there \$2@3 per hundredweight, as it is the end of the route.

Demand for breeding stock from all this Middle South region is urgent, indicating that Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri are developing a lamb raising industry that promises to insure full markets during June and July.

J. E. P.

FROM WEST TEXAS

It gives me pleasure to state that the good rains continue and west Texas is in the "pink of condition."

About all the wool has been sold. Prices ranging from about 55 to 66 cents for twelve months and six to eight months wool bringing 48 to 54 cents per pound.

Everybody is much pleased with these prices and this is also causing quite a bit of activity in sheep trading. Some lambs have been contracted for for fall delivery at \$8.25. Everybody thinks they will bring \$10 in weaning time.

Local mutton sheep are bringing from \$8 to \$11. The Rambouillet type bringing the higher prices. Ewes selling around the \$15 mark and quite a scarcity at that price.

This country has the best wheat, oats, corn, in fact, all crops ever known.

Senator Kendrick from Wyoming has been in this country looking for grass for 6,000 or 8,000 cattle. He tells us Wyoming is having a terrible drouth.

OSCAR APPELT.

Do not miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26 to 29.

800 COTSWOLD RAMS
Purebred and Registered
1000 Choice Breeding Ewes
500 Choice Early Ewe Lambs
150 Middle-aged Matrons
Prices greatly reduced.
A. N. Murdock, Sugar City, Utah.



R. A. JACKSON RAMBOUILLET
AND STOCK FARM.
DAYTON, WASH.

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep for
range and stud. Sold in lots to suit.
ALL SOLD FOR 1919.



"SAN PETER"

at head of W. D. Candland's flock
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
400 Rams for 1919.

Wanted Black-Faced Ewes 2,500 to 4,000 Head

Oxford, Hampshire or Shropshire Crossbred Ewes, bucked to black-faced bucks to begin lambing not later than Jan. 20, 1920. Ages from five to seven. (State price F. O. B. cars.) Write to

R. A. KELSEY,
Holtville, Calif.

Cotswolds--RAMS--Lincolns

I have for sale six hundred yearling Pure Bred Range Rams consisting of three hundred Lincolns and three hundred Cotswolds. They are large, strong, healthy, and have plenty of bone. I also have a few choice Studs at reasonable prices.

D. M. KIRBY,
McMinnville, Oregon Rt. 3, Box 49

COTSWOLDS

B. A. McCOY,
Filer, Ida.

Breeder of

Cotswold Sheep

Rams for sale, sired by the best imported rams I could buy.

MONTANA RAMBOUILLETS

FOR SALE

700 yearling Rambouillet rams; pure bred, but not registered; big boned, well woolled and range raised.

Also 300 yearling registered Rambouillet rams.

For particulars write Montana Livestock Commission Company,
Rooms 3 and 4, Telephone Block, Dillon, Montana.

MICHIGAN SHEEP RANCH

For Sale, reasonable, terms. 5,300 acres cutover land. No drouth here, five unfailing trout streams on place. 4,000 acres fenced, 200 plowed, 6 bearing orchard. Good houses, large stock barn, 2-storied sheep barn, everything. Rail and water transportation. For details and 20 Photographs, write W. L. Hallett, Box 629, Denver, Colo.

Lincolns--RAMS--Hampshires

I have for sale this season 350 Lincoln Range Rams both yearlings and lambs.

Also 350 Hampshire Range Rams.

I will sell a few Stud Rams and Ewes of each breed.

These are all extra good sheep sired by imported rams.

Chas. Howland
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

Montana Breeding Ewes For Sale

Yearlings, priced worth the money. Crossbred Delaine-Cotswold. Thrifty, good size and in good condition. Averaged 10½ pounds of wool per head that sold for 61 cents per pound at Ingomar. Write owner.

G. LENDE - Ingomar, Mont.

Colorado Ewes For Sale

1,400 head of yearling ewes for sale. These ewes are from Holbrook, Arizona. They are now on Forest range, are big, heavy-shearing ewes. Address

**O. S. KEYSOR—At either
Keysor or Garfield, Colorado**

SINGING THE SAME OLD SONG

Packer buyers in the sheep house relate somewhat monotonously, the stereotyped contention that they are selling lamb and mutton at minus profit. As cattle buyers fiddle constantly on the same string and hogs always kill at a loss, this psychological condition would not elicit comment, but for the fact that it is part of the propaganda having lower prices as its object. The packer is handing nothing to the grower at any stage of the game. That money has been lost handling either sheep or lambs is improbable in view of the fact that the first short run finds buyers scurrying to fill orders. With pelts selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 each, high prices for all by-products and, according to Bureau of Market reports, a healthy outlet for lambs, constant reiteration of claims of loss on meat appears far-fetched.

J. E. P.

MISSOURI'S WOOL CLIP

According to figures given out by the state department of agriculture, the wool clip for the state of Missouri this year was 10,926,900 pounds, an average fleece per head of 7.1 pounds. The average price on July 1 was given as 50 cents, making a total value of \$5,463,450. Missouri is considered a small producer of sheep yet production of wool perhead is comparatively high. Sheep in this section of the country is considered more as a side line in connection of other farm activities, though in more than a dozen test cases carried on over a period of several years, sheep paid better than any other class of live stock.

C. M. P.

DRY WEATHER CATTLE FROM WYOMING

Dry weather in Wyoming and Montana has forced several ranch outfits to make consignments to markets and others will move just as soon as cars can be provided. July 28 W. P. Ricketts of Gillette sent in eight cars of steers and two cars of cows. The cows sold

at \$5 to \$9.50 and steers \$11.75. G. A. Emigh, who was in charge of the shipment, reports discouraging conditions in the Gillette section of the state. He says:

"Stock water is almost entirely exhausted and all stock will have to be shipped. Some stock has already gone to Nebraska and Dakota but the railroad will provide only two hundred and forty cars weekly. No hay was harvested this year and last year's crop is already exhausted. We will have to make the closest clean up this year we have ever made and there is no chance to hold anything through the winter."

C. M. P.

DRY IN WYOMING

Wyoming has gone dry with a vengeance and the drouth is the severest ever recorded. Plans are now being formulated for shipping out a part of the breeding ewes to graze during the winter months on ranges in other and more favored states. We are promised reduced rates on shipments of this nature, also on feed stuffs, which we may ship in.

At the conclusion of some pessimistic observations concerning weather and crop conditions, the farmer character in one of Riley's poems says: "Wal, the same old Providence that has never failed us yet will be on hand to save us at the eleventh hour, you bet." Wyoming wool growers will do well to keep this sentiment in mind and derive courage and comfort therefrom.

MARTIN T. BASKETT, Wyo.

MONTANA UNLOADS SHEEP

Drouth in Montana forced flock owners on that range to throw a large number of sheep and yearlings on the July market, the run from that quarter starting unprecedentedly early. Much of this stuff went to feeders and breeders, yearling ewes selling at \$13 @14, aged wethers, \$8@8.75, and yearling wethers, \$9@11. Bulk of the supply came from the vicinity of Great Falls.

J. E. P.

RANGES AVAILABLE

The Forest office advises us the following ranges are available for additional sheep and cattle:

Bitterroot National Forest

Address Forest Supervisor, Missoula, Montana.

Eight Mile Creek suitable for one band of sheep and range is about twelve miles from Florence on the Bitter Root branch of the Northern Pacific.

Big Creek range suitable for one band of sheep and considered very good range, is seven miles from Victor on the Bitter Root branch. It is well watered.

Fred Burr Creek range located nine miles from Victor on the Bitterroot Forest, will carry one band of sheep or possibly 100 cattle; also 2,000 acres of partly subirrigated land in this vicinity may be leased from E. F. Reeser of Hamilton, Montana. A large part of this land is reported to be suitable for cattle as well as sheep but details should be secured from Mr. Reeser or a personal investigation.

There is also some sheep range available in Mill Creek and around St. Marys Peak west of Stevensville.

The range on the Bitterroot Forest is largely timbered, but is well watered and may be successfully grazed by sheep under careful handling. Sheep may be grazed on this forest in many years as late as October 15 and some years till later.

Cabinet Forest

Address Forest Supervisor, Thompson Falls, Montana.

Range available on Cherry Creek for 1,000 sheep eight miles from Thompson Falls.; also the Silcox-Headly range, three miles from Thompson Falls will carry 2,000 sheep. Martin Creek, three miles from Tuscara on the Northern Pacific, will carry 1,000 sheep.

Trout Creek range five miles from the station of Trout Creek on the Northern Pacific, where small loading chutes are available, will carry 1,800 sheep.

The above areas are typical mountain ranges supporting browse, weeds

and grasses and some green and fire-killed timber in places. In ordinary seasons the range cannot be used later than about October 15. Cutover lands suitable for sheep along the Clarks Fork River and adjacent to it might possibly be found by a personal investigation by interested stockmen to supplement the Forest range listed above for a limited number of sheep up till November 15 in winters like the past two.

Clearwater Forest

Address Forest Supervisor, Lolo Forest, Missoula, Montana.

Range for 400 cattle or 2,000 sheep on Kelly Creek reached by trailing thirty miles from Rivulet. Feed conditions along trail only fair to poor. Range cannot be used later than October 1 in ordinary years because of snow.

Kootenai Forest

Address Forest Supervisor, Libby, Montana.

Range sufficient for 400 to 500 cattle or for 4,500 sheep is available a few miles from Warland, Montana, on the Great Northern Railway. This range may ordinarily be grazed till about October 1 to 10. It may also be possible to find pasturage and hay for a limited number of stock outside the Forest within a reasonable distance of Warland.

Lolo Forest

Address Forest Supervisor, Missoula, Montana.

Range sufficient for at least 1,500 sheep may be found west of Petty Creek near either Alberton, Mont., on the C. M. and St. P. Railway, or Lothrop on the Northern Pacific.

One band of sheep may be grazed south of Lolo Creek and about fifteen miles from Lolo Station on the Bitterroot branch. This range is mostly a 1910 burn and has fair stand of grasses, brush and some weeds.

The last two areas may be grazed till October 1 to 15 in most seasons.

Nezperce Forest

Address Forest Supervisor, Grangeville, Idaho.

Range for 10,000 sheep near Elk City, Idaho, about sixty miles trailing

FOR SALE!

1000 one- and two-year-old SHROPSHIRE RAMS

By Imported Canadian Sires and Purebred Ewes. For further particulars call or address:

C. E. BARNHART

Phone No. 251-F-2 Suisun, Cal.

A. J. KNOLLIN POCATELLO, IDAHO

Breeder of Pure Bred Live Stock

Established Flocks of Pure Bred Sheep—Rambouillets, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, Romneys.

Rams for 1919 Service for Sale. Also a Few Ewes.

Also breeder of Belgian Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent).

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef breeds of cattle and show and breeding flocks of sheep a specialty. You can buy imported stock cheaper through us than in any other way, and we hope to get your inquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now that the war is over.

CROSSBREDS

I have for sale 25 Crossbred Yearling Rams sired by Lincolns imported from New Zealand and out of pure Rambouillet ewes.

S. W. McClure
BLISS, IDAHO

Lincoln Ewes

I have sold my farm and want to sell 5 registered two-year-old Lincoln ewes, one two-year-old ram and four lambs. These are exceptionally choice Lincolns. The lot for \$550.

MAX J. KENNEDY,
Fredonia, Kans.

Lincoln --- RAMS --- Cotswold

We are offering one car of Lincoln Ewes from one to three years old, both imported and home bred. Also Lincoln and Cotswold Stud Rams.

Also one carload of Lincoln and Cotswold Range Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, Ontario, Canada



Bullard Bros.

Woodland, Calif.

Breeders of

Rambouillet Sheep

We are breeding big, heavy-wooled type of Rambouillet and make a specialty of the Bullard fleece—a long staple white wool of uniform crimp. Woodland is on the main line between Sacramento and San Francisco. We invite you to visit our flock.

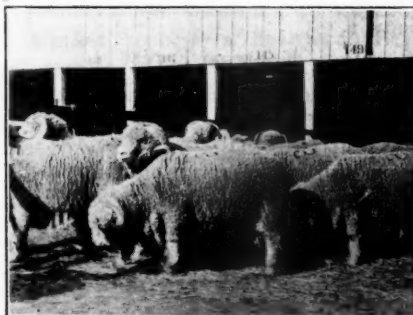


Lincolns For Sale

150 head Pure Blooded Lincoln Ewes for sale cheap, and 50 head of Lincoln Bucks, all for \$25 per head.

C. L. VALCARCE
Brigham City, Utah

Delaines



Our Type

We offer for this season
100 Registered Delaine
Yearling Rams.

20 Registered 2-year-old
Rams and 200 unregis-
tered Pure-bred Year-
lings.

These are similar to our Rams that created so much favorable comment at the Salt Lake Sale last year. They carry heavy fleeces with plenty of oil and long white staple.

J. E. Smith
Livestock Co.

Pilot Rock or Meacham
Oregon.

distance from Stites, Idaho, the nearest shipping point. Plenty of water en route but not much feed. Season would last only till September 30.

Short seasons will be established where needed on the above Forests to meet the requirements in the case. A fair average grazing fee for a 75-day period will be about 7 cents for sheep and 28 cents for cattle. Breeding stock will be given first consideration in allotting the Forest range.

It is also reported that there is considerable range suitable for cattle in the Swan River Valley on Northern Pacific, Forest and state lands. For further information address Supervisor Warner at Kalispell, State Land Superintendent at Helena, or Northern Pacific Land Agent Hughes at St. Paul, Minn.

In addition to the foregoing Forest ranges, two other available range propositions have come to the attention of this office. The following wire has been received from Assistant District Forester Kerr at Albuquerque, N. M.

"Stockmen desiring range drought stricken cattle can secure pasture seventeen hundred head about thirty miles from Grants, New Mexico, good range and suitable yearlong grazing for full information stockmen can communicate W. C. Reid care Santa Fe Railway Company, Albuquerque."

Mr. S. F. Christian, 1206 West Broadway, Spokane, recently informed this office that he has leased approximately thirty-two sections of land which is entirely enclosed, approximately five miles west of Coeur d'Alene Lake in Idaho. This land, he estimates, will support 1,500 head of cattle to November 15. The area is cutover lands well watered by approximately seven creeks and numerous springs and has been seeded to clover and grass until there is a very heavy stand of forage all over it. Mr. Christian will take care of this number of cattle on this tract at the rate of \$1.50 per month per head and furnish everything, although not guaranteeing the delivery of the same number of cattle that are put into the pasture.

If any owner of stock desires to

furnish saddle horses and riders and take care of the stock in the pasture himself, Mr. Christian will furnish the pasture for \$1.25 per month per head.

Mr. Christian stated that it was his honest opinion that stock which were now in fair condition could be made into beef in this pasture by November 15, and he also stated that he would not overstock the pasture in any way.

Additional information on available ranges will be sent you when received. A personal investigation by any interested stockman is recommended before shipping his stock to the various ranges.

Please distribute copies of this to local papers, Chambers of Commerce, live stock associations and other organizations and individuals in close touch with the live stock industry.

CAMPERS PAY FINES

D. L. and G. R. French of Grass Valley, Oregon, plead guilty to a charge of leaving their campfire unextinguished on the Oregon National Forest, in the Federal court at Portland July 22, and were fined \$25 each.

The fire, which was beside the Barlow road between Summit House and Government Camp, was discovered by Ranger Stanley C. Walters of Zigzag, who put it out before it did any damage. He arrested the men and brought them to Portland.

In imposing the fine Federal Judge Wolverton said that the law requires that fires be extinguished, and does not leave it to private citizens to say whether or not a fire will do damage if left.

NO WET WOOL

A wool buyer who has operated in the West for the past two decades recently said: "You can tell how dry the season has been when you understand that this is the first time in twenty years that I did not receive a single sack of wet wool."

Do not miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26 to 29.

Idaho HAMPSHIRE

I have for sale 125 purebred, heavy-wooled and big-bodied Hampshire Ram Lambs—most of them sired by imported rams.

I also offer 90 Hampshire yearling rams of the same type and 200 Hampshire ewes. These sheep range in the Sawtooth mountains near Ketchum.

John R. Spencer
WENDELL, IDAHO



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP



I offer for sale 100 head of Purebred Yearling Hampshire Range Rams. Also some very choice Stud Rams.

J. J. CRANER,
Corinne, Utah.



FOR 1919 I OFFER.

200 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Ewes
300 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Rams
100 Pure Bred Rambouillet Yearling Rams
5 Black Registered Percheron Stallions,
two and three years old.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH



One of My Stud Ewes.

HOME OF Sonora

You'll be proud to own this wonderful instrument. Its tone—pure, vibrant, rich and true—is matchless for beauty.



Sonora
THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
CLEAN AS A BELL

See our superb
Prices \$50 to \$1,000
Largest Sonora dealers in Utah

We are distributors for the Soloelle—the only player piano that affords complete and unrestricted control of melody and accompaniment separately.

Columbia Phonographs and
Records

Robinson Bros. Piano Co.
"Born with the Century"
Two Stores
134-136 State Street
Provo, Utah Salt Lake

Are You Losing Stock?

TAG YOUR SHEEP
Your surest protection against loss of sheep that stray away is the use of Perfect Ear Tag. Ample space for owner's name and address, number of animal, etc.
Made of aluminum; non-corrosive, non-poisonous. Easily attached.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Send for Free Samples
Without obligation to me, please send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS, and Price List.

Name

Address (WG-8)

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS, NUT SIZE, PEA SIZE AND MEAL

We represent the oil mills of Oklahoma, Texas and California in the highest protein cake. Opening prices will be announced during August. We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery.

COLLINS BROKERAGE CO.
(Across from Cullen Hotel)
Direct representatives of the mills.

Hampshires

**Registered Hampshire Ram
Lambs. Some Good Studs.**

Write **R. B. SMITH AND SONS**
Yellowstone View Stock Farm,
Livingston, Mont.

Cotswolds



Our Type of Cotswold.

J. E. Magleby & Sons
Monroe, Utah

**BREEDERS OF
Cotswold Sheep**

We now offer for sale 200 Registered Cotswold Ewes.

**We will offer 35 Rams
similar to the one at the
top of this ad at the Salt
Lake Ram Sale, August
26 to 29.**

SOUTHDOWNS IN ENGLAND

The Wool Record, in commenting on the Merino blood in the Down breeds of sheep, has the following to say:

"In an official account of the Southdown, published some time ago by the Board of Agriculture, it is stated that 'the modern, refined, and symmetrical animal has been developed from the original stock solely by selection, no foreign blood having been introduced, and the breed is undoubtedly one of the oldest and purest in the country.'

"If that means that no foreign blood has been used during the last century, no exception can be taken to the statement, though it would naturally be difficult to prove. There can be no doubt, however, that the original stock owed much to the introduction of Merino blood; indeed, it is only by accepting this theory that one can account for the fine quality of the wool of the Southdown and other Down breeds. As a matter of fact, old records go to prove that after George III imported Merino sheep into England the crossing of the native stock with the Spanish sheep became more or less general for a few years. The king anxious to establish the Merino in England and demonstrate its value, allowed farmers to use his rams: every encouragement was given to them to do so, and many took advantage of the opportunity to get a ram from the royal flock at little or no cost.

"In the year 1809 there was published a book with the cumbersome, though admittedly descriptive, title of: 'A practical treatise on the Merino and Anglo-Merino breeds of sheep, in which the advantages to the farmer and grazier, peculiar to these breeds, are clearly demonstrated.' The author modestly described himself as 'An experienced breeder,' and it may be taken for granted that he knew his subject thoroughly. In referring to the progress made by the imported Merinos, he stated:

"Many of the principal Southdown flockmasters have crossed

very largely with the Merino rams. I have this year had applications from gentlemen farmers of this description for more rams than I could myself supply, though I had many more than I had any idea I could dispose of or use; and I have reason to know that such applications have not been confined to me.'

"Later, the author stated that the Southdown as a cross with the Merino had its advocates, and added: 'There are many very valuable flocks of this admixture in England.' The interesting information is recorded that 'after the fourth cross the wool of the Ryeland or Southdown admixtures is so much ameliorated as not to be distinguishable from that of pure blood.' Additional quotations could be given to prove that in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth century English breeders of Southdowns used Merino rams to a considerable extent, and it seems almost certain that the fine wool of the Down breeds is directly due to the introduction of Merino blood in those far-off days."

IS CAUL DRESSING BENEFICIAL?

Agitation against caul dressing of lambs, which became an obsession in government circles last year on the theory that it meant conservation of fats, has practically put trade on a round-dressed basis. Whether or not this is to the advantage of the producer is conjectural. The breeder and feeder of good lambs is not interested in the problem as his product sells on its merits, caul dressing being a species of camouflage by which common carcasses went to the consumer in disguise. As a method of giving ovine trash a pleasing appearance it was undoubtedly a success.

Common and cull lambs have been the underdogs of the market this season, thousands selling at \$9@10 per hundredweight. Killers assert that since caul dressing was discontinued these carcasses are no longer attractive, as the guazy, white caul concealed deficiency in condition and quality. Saving of fat is negligible as

nothing is actually wasted under present conditions.

It may be contended, not illogically, that the market of good lambs is actually benefited by round dressing which places common and medium stuff before the consumer for what it actually is. Whatever view of the problem may be taken the fact cannot be disputed that deprived of its camouflage of inferiority concealing caul the common lamb is subjected to severe discount.

J. E. P.

Second Annual National Western Ram Sale

National Amphitheatre
Union Stock Yards
DENVER - COLO.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1919

Announcement

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the fact that entries for the Second Annual NATIONAL WESTERN RAM SALE are being received. Entries close on August 1, 1919, and the sale will open on September 30.

The sale last year in September was a complete success and at the urgent request of many flockmasters this sale will be made a regular annual event hereafter. The association solicits pure-bred and registered sheep of all breeds. It is not quantity that is wanted so much at this sale as quality. The association reserves the right to refuse all entries that are not of sufficient quality to enable the association to recommend them for breeding purposes.

There is a good demand throughout the West for small flocks of well-bred sheep and consignors will find a good class of buyers for pure-bred flock ewes and registered ewes.

Sheep offered at this sale will be offered without reservation and sold to the highest bidder for cash. Consignors may, if they wish, place an upset price upon any of their offerings, but in all such instances the buyers will be notified of the fact.

The association will conduct a liberal advertising campaign to insure the attendance of buyers. In order to enable the management to give proper publicity breeders are urged to enter as early as possible.

For further information and entry blanks address the Manager,

Western Stock Show Ass'n.

FRED P. JOHNSON, Manager.



KRESO DIP No. 1

(Standardized)

**KILLS SHEEP TICKS
and other parasites.**

For the treatment of sheep scab, mange, ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches and common skin troubles.

**A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
ANIMAL OR FLEECE.**

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

**Kreso Dip No. 1 is for Sale
by All Druggists.**

Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

**Kreso Dip No. 1
Blacklegoids
Germ-Free Blackleg
Vaccine (Aggrassin)
Anthraxoids
Antianthrax Serum
Etc.**

CAN BE PROCURED
BY THE DRUG TRADE THROUGH

SCHRAMM-JOHNSON

DRUGS

63-65 So. West Temple St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.



Salt Lake Engraving Co.
DESIGNING ENGRAVING
OUR CUTS ARE THE BEST
Salt Lake City, Utah

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

Western Live Stock Loan Co.

Geo. H. Butler,
Vice President and Manager

Live Stock Loans Made Promptly

This is one of the strongest organizations in the West, the personnel of the officers and stockholders being men widely known and prominently identified with stock raising.

Good service, courtesy and helpfulness.

Deseret National Bank Building
Telephone Was. 8624

MONTHLY REPORTS ON WOOLEN MACHINERY

Washington, D. C.—Monthly reports on active and idle woolen machinery, which during the war period were issued by the Bureau of Markets, of the Department of Agriculture, will be compiled and published by the Bureau of the Census for the fiscal year 1920, under the authorization of the Secretary of Commerce.

This action has been taken upon the urgent representation of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers that these monthly reports of the operation or nonoperation of woolen machinery are of much value to the industry in that they constitute a reliable index to the conditions affecting it.

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

Kansas City Stockyards, July 31.—Receipts of sheep at the Kansas City stockyards in the month ending today were 121,854 and the largest ever reported at these yards in the seventh month of the year by more than 11,000. The previous record July supply arrived in 1912 and was 110,733. Compared with an average July supply, last month's receipts were about 31 per cent above normal.

The outstanding feature of the run was the scarcity of Western offerings and the unusual per cent of natives. Market conditions were favorable for fat stuff and because of excellent grass conditions native lambs came early and in better weight than usual. At the same time a large number of old ewes, many of them in the canner class that have passed the period of usefulness on the farms, were marketed and will be replaced with younger stock. Wethers and yearlings were in light supply and maintained a material margin in price over ewes.

The general price level for the month was under the average of June. About the middle of the month there was a rather sharp advance but this

"At the Old Clock Corner"



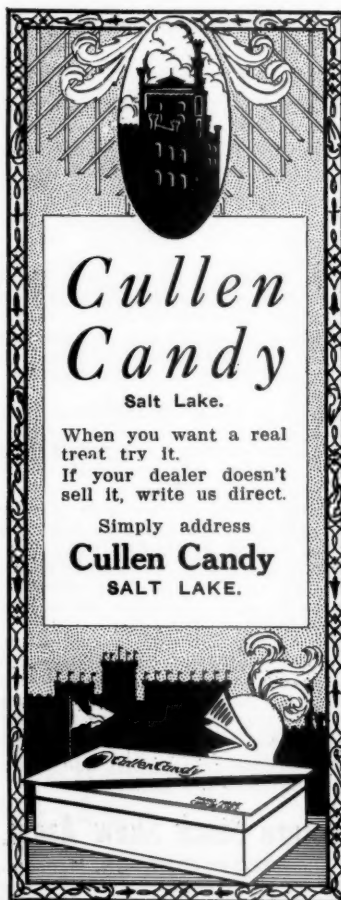
Utah State National Bank

One of the first members of the Reserve Bank

Wool Growers are a very important part of our large clientele. They find the officers of this institution courteous, glad to discuss business affairs, and always helpful.

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Henry T. McEwan, V.P. & Cashier.
Alvin C. Strong, Asst. Cashier.



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Salt Lake.

When you want a real treat try it.
If your dealer doesn't sell it, write us direct.

Simply address
Cullen Candy
SALT LAKE.

was followed by a settling back to the low level. The top price for lambs \$17.50, for fat ewes \$9.50, and for wethers \$11.50. The only big bunch of Western lambs offered sold straight at \$16.85. Closing quotations for the month were: Fat lambs \$15 to \$16.50, ewes \$7 to \$9.25, wethers \$9.50 to \$10.50. Feeding lambs are scarce and selling at \$13 to \$14.75, breeding ewes \$10 to \$15.

Texas and Southwest states seem to have cleaned up on their surplus lambs as none arrived in the past two weeks. The San Angelo country is reported as buying breeding ewes in New Mexico.

August usually opens the late summer and fall demand for stock feeding and breeding sheep. Indications are that the movement this year into the cornbelt will be fully as large and may be larger than in any previous fall season. Good general rains that fell in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri July 31 and August 1, added to the already general favorable conditions existing in the cornbelt, insuring a fairly good corn crop and an abundance of

rough feed. This doubtless will increase demand for feeding lambs. Normal requirements for stock feeding and breeding sheep on the Kansas City Market in the four months, August, September, October and November, are 400,000. This number was

sold in the four months last year notwithstanding corn and forage crops in western Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma were reduced by drought conditions.

In August last year Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas bought 40,000

Oldsmobile ECONOMY Truck

The Fastest Selling Truck In Utah

A. E. Tourssen has disposed of 90 Oldsmobile Economy Trucks in 90 days.

It is an all-around duty truck, making speed trips with capacity loads at low cost. Built to stand hard usage. Rides easily on rough roads. It is

The Ideal Truck For Ranchmen

Furnished with body types suitable to the woolgrower's needs on farm and range. Equipped with 35x5 Goodyear Cord Tires, Electric Lighting and Starting—distinctive Oldsmobile features. Let us show you one of these great economy trucks.

A. E. TOURSSEN

445-9 South Main Street

Salt Lake City

Wasatch 2858



Cooper's Fluid for dipping sheep and goats is superior to all other Fluid Dips. It is death to all parasites and does not stain the wool, but exercises a most beneficial effect upon it.

Advantages

PURITY. Freedom from tarry impurities.

HIGH CONCENTRATION. Goes further than others. 1-120 for Tick Dipping.

UNIFORM STRENGTH. Guaranteed under Insecticide Act of 1910.

EASY TO USE. Simply mix with water.

THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT.

NO OBJECTIONABLE ODOR.

BENEFICIAL TO ALL LIVE STOCK.

WILL NOT STAIN WOOL OR CLOTHING.

NON-POISONOUS. NON-INJURIOUS.

Ask Your Dealer or Write—

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago

REPRESENTATIVES

BILLINGS
W. H. Sparr
Stapleton Building

SALT LAKE CITY
Chas. F. Wiggs
224 So. West Temple Street

ALBUQUERQUE
James Stagg
102 N. 3rd St.

feeding lambs on the Kansas City Market, in September 105,000, in Oc-

tober 126,000, and in November 62,000. With better feed conditions and prospective prices for feeding lambs lower than last year, larger feeding operations are expected in both Missouri and Kansas.

C. M. P.

Cylinder Grinding

Automobiles
Trucks and
Tractors

Harry L. Bracken
Cylinder Grinding
Company

150 Social Hall Ave.
Salt Lake City
Utah

SHEEP GRAZING ON THE OCHOCO FOREST

Grazing Examiner J. L. Peterson of the Forest Service, recently made an inspection trip to the Snow Mountain grazing unit of the Ochoco National Forest, Oregon.

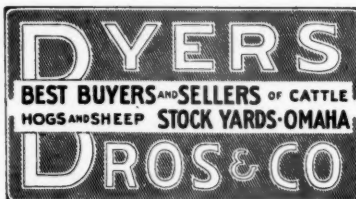
On this unit, which was previously

unused range, is grazing a band of 2,000 sheep. A well was dug last year in the natural drainage course of a dry creek bed which it was thought would give a continuous supply of water. After the 2,000 sheep had grazed the area a short time this season, the well dried up.

In a frantic effort to locate a supply of water one evening after dusk, the herder dug down a few feet in a small natural depression and found a plentiful supply of water. The next day the hole was enlarged and deepened to about nine feet, when a permanent flow of water at the rate of about ten gallons per minute was secured. Mr. Peterson states that a gasoline driven pumping plant has been established and a plentiful supply of water is now available.

Forest Service officials in charge of grazing in the Portland district, are to be commended on the success of their efforts in striving to develop water on hitherto unused or little used ranges, and in otherwise increasing the grazing capacity of lands under their jurisdiction in Oregon and Washington. These same methods if applied to what is known as the "public domain" would be welcomed by stock owners as a whole.

D. F. B.



DEALERS IN CAR LOTS

Globe A-1 Brand Cottonseed Meal, Cottonseed
Pea and Nut Cake

48% Combined Fat and Protein. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.

GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO.

No. 302 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Also Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles

BUY CAPELL SALT

Salt, like every other commodity, is produced by different processes and in many different grades. CAPELL SALT is produced from the rich brines at Salduro—in the heart of the desert—and the process used ensures a clean, sanitary product with the minimum of moisture.

Repeat orders are the best evidence of satisfied customers. Our books show that "once a user, always a booster." Put your salt requirements up to us. We CAN satisfy!

CAPELL SALT COMPANY

Salt Lake City, Utah.

"A UTAH PRODUCT"

FEEDER LAMBS FOR SALE

There will be over fifty thousand choice feeder lambs for sale in central Oregon after September 1. None of these lambs have ever yet been fed out locally, but there are two men who plan on trying the experiment this year. There is a lot of good alfalfa hay in the Deschutes Valley and a number of silos, most of which have just been constructed, so it is quite likely that some feeding trials will be carried on, finishing range lambs on silage and alfalfa, with perhaps just a little grain during the last stage of the feeding period.

An effort will be made to place some of these lambs in the feeding districts of the Middle Western states, particularly Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

R. A. W.

AT WHAT AGE SHOULD RANGE EWES BE SOLD?

The pawning off of old ewe meat for lamb is one of the reasons why an Eat-More-Lamb campaign is necessary. And this "buck" cannot be passed to the packer. It is the dishonest retailer who is responsible, just as it is he who is to blame for "pulling the wool" over the goat meat.

The average retailer doesn't know very much about lamb, but he knows more than the average consumer. He buys his meat by the carcass, where he can see the break joint, or by large wholesale cuts, where he can discern the shape and other characteristics that more plainly identify the different grades of meat. The consumer if he were educated, could distinguish lamb chops from old ewe chops by the color, texture and other characteristics of the meat, but identification is more difficult than where the carcass is uncut. There is little difference in size between a lamb and a ewe's carcass, especially, if the old sheep has not been fully fattened. And it is nearly impossible to properly fatten an old broken-mouthed ewe. Through the use of beet pulp supplemented by ground concentrates, a fairly good finish is obtained, but the fattening is not as fast and the meat, consequently, not as tender as if the sheep were younger and had good mouths. And that brings us to the point of what is the best age to cull the ewes. Before anyone objects to this "theoretical" question let me say that I know this must vary with a number of conditions, for instance, the mutton breeds "age" more rapidly than the fine-wools, the demand for breeding stock is sometimes greater than at others and under farm, climatic and feeding conditions another crop of lambs could be expected, where pasturing on the range could only result in disaster. However, these facts do not detract from the practicability of solution of the problem under normal conditions. That the losses are greater in broken-mouthed than younger ewes is not open to argument. That the thin, broken-mouthed range ewe has made

the farmer who bought her and properly cared for her money on some occasions is undeniable. She has often produced a good lamb and took it to market, being a little thinner upon arrival than the season before when she went through the sheep barn, at the yards on her way to some corn-

belt farm. Selling for slaughter in this condition or in the condition she was the fall previous, does not increase the national appetite for lamb.

If the same ewe had come to market a year or two sooner in high condition as it was then possible to fit her, she would, under such circumstances, have

McCORNICK & CO., Bankers

Salt Lake City.

We are especially well equipped to handle accounts of Western Stockmen. Advances made on sheep and wool.

W. S. McCornick, President.
C. W. Whitley, Vice-President.
R. L. Conely, Assistant Cashier.

L. B. McCornick, Vice-President.
M. H. Sowles, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.
S. G. Saville, Asst. Cashier.



The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

JAMES PINGREE, President

FRANK PINGREE, Cashier
W. B. GOODART, Asst. Cashier

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.

FINDLAY

Shower-Spray

'Dipping'

Plants

ASCENDING

DESCENDING

TRANSVERSE

Plants erected in any part of the United States and Canada.

Installations should be completed this fall for next season's operation.

Send for full information.

**Western Contract
Company**

509 Continental Bank Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

cost too much money and been an unprofitable purchase for the farmer and the packer would have gotten her instead. Her carcass would have been too large to "mistake" for lamb and domestic mutton would have had a better reputation than it has in the United States.

Beside the increased losses in wintering due to added age, and indicated to some extent by the trainloads of pelts shipped from the Intermountain country each year, the decrease in the value of the carcass and the injury done to the lamb and mutton trade through deluging the market with an inferior product, the old ewes produce a short, light and characterless fleece that pulls down the price of the wool clip. If all the economic features of this problem could be carefully weighed, I believe sheepmen would fare better in the long run if they sold their stuff in high condition at a reduced age. We are frequently told the demand for lamb is four or five times that of mutton. Can we be sure of this? The country uses in some way, all the lamb and mutton it produces. Average mutton is low enough in price to make one think at first thought that the demand is poor. But if the demand is poor, the quality is poorer. My point is that if the mutton offered were better in quality the demand for it would boost the price and it is born out by the proportionately higher prices paid for good muttons. I

am convinced that the lamb is the most economical meat unit for the flockmasters to produce, and I am not contending for a greater volume of mutton for the country, but I believe the slightly greater volume due to slaughtering at a more tender age, when accompanied by an increase in quality would be justifiable from an income standpoint and would help widen the trade. Another exception that I failed to note: Purebred ewes are not included in this discussion. Because their lambs may be so valuable from a breeding standpoint it often pays to run the risk of losing them in the hopes of getting another lamb. The ordinary commercial ewe is the one I am talking about. L. L. H.

OREGON SHEEP RANCH SOLD

J. M. Flynn and Jack O'Leary, well known sheep owners of Lake County, Oregon, have purchased the Moss estate ranch in the Chewaucan Valley. The deal included 9,320 acres of land, conceded to be one of the best sheep propositions in Lake County. Under normal conditions the ranch will cut 600 tons of hay, but this amount can be largely increased by proper irrigation and cultivation. The ranch is located close to the desert, and is therefore convenient to both early and late range feed. Included in the sale were 1,800 head of ewes.

D. F. B.

Nevada Sheep Outfit For Sale

We offer our entire sheep outfit, including two ranches, about 12,000 head of ewes and lambs with extra good range and water rights. Will be sold with or without the sheep.

For particulars address

BIDART & FLORIO
EUREKA, NEVADA

FAIRFIELD STOCK FARM

ILDERTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

Our Offering

ROMNEYS

125 head of Imported Romney yearling ewes.

25 head of Imported Romney yearling rams.

5 head of Imported Romney stud rams.

LINCOLNS

15 head of Imported Lincoln yearling stud rams.

10 head of Imported Lincoln yearling stud ewes.

25 head of Imported Lincoln 3-year-old stud ewes.

J. H. Patrick & Son

Breeders of Lincoln and Romney Sheep

FOR OVER
FIFTY YEARS



S. T. KIDDOO, President
G. F. EMERY, Vice-President
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C. T. COYNE, Idaho Representative
Boise, Idaho.

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RESOURCES OVER

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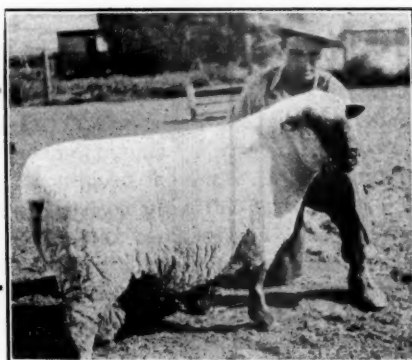
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The Second Annual

Ram



Sale

under the auspices of the

Southern Idaho Wool Growers' Association

At Twin Falls County Fair Grounds

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2500 Head

of Stud Rams, Range Rams, Stud Ewes and Range Ewes of all breeds, from the best flocks that are bred and raised in America.

For Catalog and Further Information Write the Secretary

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FARMERS TO GET EXCESS WOOL PROFITS

Washington, D. C.—Collection of excess profits from wool dealers is proceeding, and their distribution to wool growers will begin in the near future. This announcement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is completing the work of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board, in accordance with a provision of the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Reports thus far received show that excess profits were made by about 10 per cent of the "country" dealers. Correspondence with "distributing center" dealers, whose total reports are not yet completed, indicates that some of them have accumulated substantial amounts of excess profits on the wool which they actually bought. Auditing of the accounts of the larger dealers is a considerable task and will require several months. The Bureau of Markets, which acts for the Department of Agriculture in this work, will enclose with each check sent to a grower a circular letter giving the name of the firm which handled his wool and which has returned the excess profits of which the customer is receiving his share.

The department calls attention to the fact that the regulations of the War Industries Board did not permit the purchase of wool in the great wool-growing states of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast region except in the case of clips of less than 1,000 pounds each. All larger clips were required to be consigned. This region produces about two-thirds of the entire wool clip of the country, which was about 257,000,000 pounds in 1918. Growers in the Eastern states were urged to pool and consign their wools and many of them did so. Since the government paid the dealers a fixed commission on consigned wool, excess profits could be made only on that part of the wool which they bought outright. Therefore, growers who consigned their clips should not expect to receive refunds.

Since the government control of

Salt Lake Live Stock Commission Co.

North Salt Lake
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards
We Buy and Sell Cattle, Sheep and Hogs
If you want the highest prices, see us.

Electric Light and Power on the Ranch

Your Own Plant — Runs Itself.

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FOR SHEEP DIPPING AT A PROFIT

Use Kreso Dip No. 1

NON-POISONOUS—NOT INJURIOUS. Instead of injuring the fleece, as is often the case with lime and sulphur, it has a beneficial effect—cleansing and stimulating. KRESO DIP insures a BETTER and MORE PROFITABLE CROP OF WOOL, as well as improving the health of your sheep. USE KRESO DIP FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND CATTLE

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SCHRAMM-JOHNSON DRUGS

5 Busy Stores

Salt Lake City

wool has ceased the work of the Department of Agriculture in this connection consists only of auditing the records and accounts of approved wool dealers, the collection of any profits which they may have made in excess of those permitted under the regulations of the War Industries Board, and the distribution by the Department of Agriculture of these profits directly to the growers upon whose wool the profits were made wherever the identity of the wool can be traced.

The War Industries Board issued permits to about 3,500 "country" dealers authorizing them to buy wool directly from the grower. Permits were also issued to 179 "distributing center" dealers who had facilities for handling wool in large quantities and most of whom were located on the Eastern seaboard near the centers of wool manufacture. These larger dealers were required to handle wool on consignment from either growers or country dealers and were also per-

mitted to buy from country dealers direct, or from growers through their agents.

Blank forms calling for a detailed accounting have been sent by the department to both classes of dealers. Reports have been received from about 3,000 of the country dealers and about one-half of the dealers in distributing centers. The taking over of the wool by the War Department was completed so recently that many of the larger dealers have been unable to prepare their reports at an earlier date. The auditing of these reports is proceeding as rapidly as it can be done with the limited force available for assignment to this work, the department says.

BALE YOUR WOOL

SAVE in labor,

and SAVE in transportation to Railroad Point,

SAVE 15% or more on Railroad Freights East.

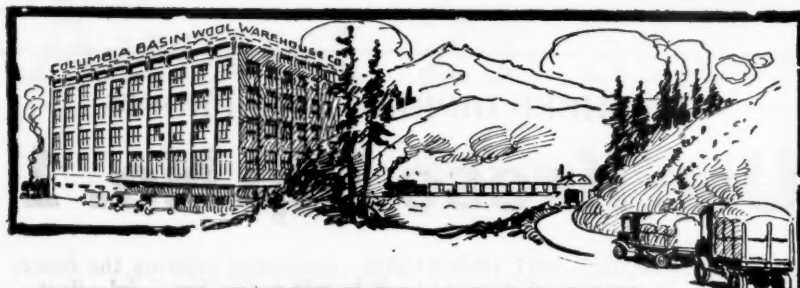
POWER and HAND Wool Balers are supplied only by
The Western Contract Company. Write for information
to 509 Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NATIVE LAMB CROP A FAILURE

Champions of the small farm flock cannot point with pride to the 1919 crop of native lambs. Early July found the Chicago market wrestling with a lot of mediocre stuff, coarse, ill-bred and ill-matured. Responsibility is easily located and until breeding and feeding methods change, improvement will be impossible. The scrub ram is the bane of the small farm flock, the aged Western ewe another. Theoretically, the aforesaid aged ewe is capable of raising a good lamb, having acquired maternal habits, but in practice the thing does not work out. Take the average old ewe, half-starved under characteristic farm conditions, and mated to a bum ram, no other result than a poor lamb is to be expected. This season grass has been washy, a condition that always means an indifferent crop of native lambs.

Last year a concern in southern Illinois bought twenty-five cars of aged Western ewes, mated them to grade rams, carried the flock through the winter on roughage and marketed as ornery a lot of lambs as ever came to market. A few miles south in Kentucky the best set of lambs that ever went to the shambles was produced.


"Until they acquire the registered ram habit, success will be impossible," said a Kentucky man as he surveyed



OUR BOSTON HOUSE
At Your Service

Wool Consigned Always Brings Its Full Value
Warehouses: Portland, Oregon; Boston, Mass.

Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Co.
North Portland, Oregon.



a bunch of this Illinois stuff. "Kentucky lambs owe their excellence to good sires. When we began our campaign of improvement, we agreed to take any purebred rams back at the original purchase price at the end of a year, but so satisfied have our customers been that not a single ram has been thrown back on our hands."

Until Mississippi Valley farmers adopt Western methods, they will not become serious competitors of range breeders, but the mass of common stock they throw on the market each summer and fall exerts a demoralizing influence, as numbers count and a heavy run at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburg and Jersey City is always adverse to a good market on qualified stock.

J. E. P.

ONLY ELITE EAT LAMB IN THE SOUTH

A recent report of the lamb trade by a man in a position to make such a report, intelligently, had the following to say with regard to it in North Carolina and part of Virginia.

"The demand for lambs is confined to the better educated class, and especially the professional people. The laboring class, principally negroes, simply won't eat lamb or mutton. One reason for this is that they have been 'stung' so many times.

"The negroes call lamb 'slippery' meat and will have none of it, because when they ask for lamb they receive goat meat or old ewe or buck mutton."

The retail trade discourages the use of lamb, too, because they cannot make as much money out of it as from beef or pork. They use only what they actually have call for and do not press the sale of the product.

To give an idea how limited the trade is, a farmer recently brought eight lambs to Durham, N. C., and tried to sell them to the butchers, but they would not buy at any price and he had to take them back home.

These local lambs average about thirty pounds, dressed weight, and early in the present season were costing the butchers, when they bought them, 20 to 25 cents a pound on the

WM. M. COATES

J. LLOYD COATES

Established 1851

COATES BROTHERS Wool Commission Merchants

127 Market Street, Philadelphia

Solicit consignments and offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading.



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WOOL

Special Attention Given to Consignments

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.

—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

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ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent. LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD

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THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

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American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. Share of Stock \$5.00.
No annual dues. 5900 stockholders.

proving the popularity of a breed that advertises itself. Won Sweepstakes on carlot at 1917 International Exposition and at the Denver Fat Stock Show in 1918 and 1919.

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American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,
Cheyenne, Wyo.

Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,
Milford Center, Ohio.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

GRAHAM WALKER, President
Chazy, New York

BERT SMITH, Secretary
Charlotte, Mich.

American Romney Breeders

Organized 1911 by Joe Wing and
W. C. Coffey.

They knew then. We know now, and you will know tomorrow that the

ROMNEY IS THE FUTURE LEADER

The live breeders are getting in fast.

Full information from the Secretary.

703 Rose St., Lexington, Kentucky.

Mention the National Wool Grower

hooks, a reasonable price with other meats at present levels.

What few dressed lambs were being brought in from outside sources were bought more to help out the managers of the branch houses than to fill trade orders. These managers often have twice as many lambs and sheep shipped them as they have call for, and it is often a problem for them to dispose of the surplus. At present, the hotels and restaurants are taking a large percentage of the lambs.

Now while this authority did not have a very high opinion of the present trade he thought it could be improved by the carrying out of the following program:

1. To run an educational campaign either by distributing booklets to the consuming trade or through the local newspapers. In this campaign dwell upon the food value, digestive and nutritive qualities of lamb.

2. Have a practical man spend one week at each of the principal towns and call upon the trade with salesmen and teach the butchers to cut lamb so that they can make money. Likewise, teach them how to display it.

3. Only choice qualified lambs shipped in to a light consuming territory. A lot of harm has been done



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
14 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

by introducing poor quality lambs and substituting sheep. New demand cannot be created in this way and the poorer meats should be sold as such.

4. Orders to branch houses should not be crowded over 25 per cent. It is realized, when receipts are heavy, shipment must be increased but conditions are not similar in large and small markets. At the smaller points the lambs are a longer time in getting to the consumer, because of light demand and consequently, the meat is in none too good condition.

L. L. H.

OREGON LAMBS SOLD

But one sale of lambs has been made this year in Lake County, Oregon, that of Manual Sanders to C. D. Arthur. Delivery will be made in the fall. The price paid was \$8 per head. Local sheep owners are of the opinion that the price is fair, but are inclined to await the arrival of other buyers before selling.

Fifteen carloads of wethers, mostly yearlings (culled from lambs sold last fall), were shipped from Lakeview during the week of July 13, to S. S. Silvey of Dixon, Cal. The price received was \$7 per head. Sheep owners who sold were Meyer & Burch, J. A. Barham, D. P. Malloy and A. Morris. Mr. Silvey will fatten the stock in pastures for several weeks before placing them on the market.

D. F. B.

HEARD IN THE COTTON FIELD

The following is clipped from "Life:"

Northerner—"What's that white, fluffy stuff you are picking?"

"That, sah, will be wool when yo' wear it next winter in the No'th."

D. F. B.

FROM NORTH MONTANA

The sheep are doing well in this part of Montana. Most of the wool has been sold—very little consigned. The hay crop will be very light.

W. R. HENSEN, Montana.